

DAILY REPORT

People's Republic of China

Vol I No 211

29 October 1980

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

UN Committee Approves Resolution Opposing Foreign Intervention	A 1
UNESCO Belgrade Conference Concludes 28 Oct	A 1
Jiangsu Fetes International Rice Symposium Participants	A 2
International Leasing Seminar Ends in Beijing	A 2

UNITED STATES

Geng Biao Meets Former U.S. Chief of Naval Operations	B 1
Vice Premier Bo Yibo Meets U.S. Delegation	B 1
U.S. Holds USSR Responsible for Attack on Afghan Refugees	B 1
PRC-U.S. Investment Finances New Journal 'CHINA COMPUTERWORLD'	B 2

SOVIET UNION

XINHUA Commentary Views Kosygin's Resignation	C 1
---	-----

NORTHEAST ASIA

RENMIN RIBAO Article Recounts CPV Entry Into Korea [27 Oct]	D 1
RENMIN RIBAO Reporter Reminisces About CPV Days in Korea [25 Oct]	D 3
South Korean Soldier Crosses Over to DPRK	D 5
Vice Premier Yao Yilin Meets Japanese Industrialists	D 5
Posts, Telecommunications Minister Meets Japanese Guests	D 5
Japanese Immunologists Meet PRC Counterparts	D 5

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Thai Prime Minister Meets Chinese Leaders	E 1
Hua Guofeng	E 1
Deng Xiaoping, Huang Hua	E 1
AFP: No Comment on BBC Report Nguyen Cao Ky in PRC	E 1
VODK Reports Defection of Kampuchean Soldiers	E 2
U.S. Navy Ship Rescues More Vietnamese Refugees	E 2
Gu Mu Meets With Visiting Australian Journalists	E 3
Guangdong Vice Governor Opens Export Fair in Australia	E 3

WESTERN EUROPE

Zhai Ziyang Hosts Banquet for Netherlands Premier	G 1
Remarks by Zhao	G 1
Van Agt Comments	G 2
Foreign Trade Minister Leaves for Switzerland, Austria	G 2
Danish Medical Association Group Leaves Beijing	G 2
Friendship Association Leaves for Visit to Europe	G 3
Commentary Lauds Greece's Reentry Into NATO	G 3

EASTERN EUROPE

CPPCC Delegation Arrives in Yugoslavia for 2-Week Visit	H 1
Joint Yugoslav-PLO Communique Issued on 'Arafat's Visit	H 1
Romanian Organizations Rally To Mark Army Day	H 1

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

RENMIN RIBAO Article Views Palestinian Question [11 Oct]	I 1
Saudi Arabia Severs Diplomatic Ties With Libya	I 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Wan Li, Gu Mu Attend Architectural Congress	L 1
Anhui's Zhang Jinfu, Others Attend Acrobatics Contest	L 1
'Overall Renovation' of People's Communes Considered [KYODO]	L 2
Government Issues Regulations on Labor-Protection Work	L 2
GONGREN RIBAO on Worker Management of Enterprises [6 Oct]	L 3
GONGREN RIBAO Discusses Trade Union's Role, Tasks [24 Oct]	L 5
HONGQI on Systems Science in Enterprise Management [1 Oct]	L 6
HONGQI on Learning From Lenin's Democratic Workstyle [1 Oct]	L 8
RENMIN RIBAO Deplores Violations of 'Guiding Principles' [15 Oct]	L 14
GUANGMING RIBAO Commentary on Frame-Up in Shanxi [19 Oct]	L 16
Survey Reports Availability of Food at Village Fairs	L 16
Literary Theorists Discuss Human Nature, Humanitarianism	L 17
Rural Readers Criticize Uneven Periodical Distribution	L 17
Memorial Meeting Held for Former Railways Official	L 18
GUANGMING RIBAO Carries LISHI YANJIU Table of Contents [11 Oct]	L 18
Briefs: Foreign Technology Journal; All-Army Outstanding Films; Integrated Circuits Output; Opera Troupe in Beijing	L 19

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Anhui Province Calls for Increasing Production, Income	O 1
Zhejiang's Tie Ying on Rural Economy at Party Conference	O 1
Briefs: Fujian Navigation Beacons;	O 4
Jiangsu Industrial Art Society;	
Jiangsu Writers' Meeting; Zhejiang New Journal	

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Guangdong Establishes Armed Border Defense Police Force	P 1
Memorial Meeting for Yang Yichen Held in Henan	P 1

SOUTHWEST REGION

GUIZHOU RIBAO Carries Regulations on Rural Cash Management [10 Oct]	Q 1
Xizang's Yin Fatang Speaks at Conference on Propaganda	Q 1

UN COMMITTEE APPROVES RESOLUTION OPPOSING FOREIGN INTERVENTION

OW290128 Beijing XINHUA in English 0105 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] United Nations, 28 Oct (XINHUA)--The UN Third Committee (social, humanitarian and cultural) last night approved without a vote a resolution asking the General Assembly "to declare its firm opposition to acts of foreign military intervention and occupation resulting in the suppression of the right of self-determination and other human rights of peoples in various parts of the world."

The resolution "deplores the plight of hundreds of thousands of refugees and displaced persons uprooted by military occupation, aggression and intervention" and "reaffirms their right to return voluntarily to their homes." It "calls upon all states responsible for acts of their military intervention and occupation "to cease all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment of the peoples concerned", particularly the "brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed." It "requests the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of the right of self-determination and other human rights resulting from foreign military intervention or occupation."

The committee also approved a resolution by which the assembly would strongly condemn governments which did not recognize the right of self-determination.

UNESCO BELGRADE CONFERENCE CONCLUDES 28 OCT

OW290933 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Oct (XINHUA)--The 21st general conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) ended here this afternoon after five weeks of discussion which centered around international communications and information.

The word "communications" is used to cover the press, news agencies, radio broadcasting, television, publishing, scientific and technological information engaged in the inter-flow of ideas, information and other data.

The conference received a report from a committee of inquiry on the question set up four years ago with Sean MacBride of Ireland as its chairman. The report points to the marked imbalance and inequality in the area between the developed and the developing countries. It supports the developing countries' demand for a new order in international communication and information. On the basis of the report, the UNESCO director-general, Amadou Mahtar M'bow, proposed the holding of an inter-governmental conference in Paris next April for a decision on the question.

The general conference, after thorough discussion and having ironed out numerous differences, adopted two resolutions which call for an international communication project and elected a 35-member inter-governmental council to administer the project. The project is aimed at promoting the establishment of a new order for communication and information.

The Group of 77 and non-aligned countries played a significant part in bringing about the consensus and the Western countries showed their willingness to reach an agreement with some reservations.

The Soviet delegation, as usual, peddled their pet ideas and expressions at all the committees and tried to get them into as many draft resolutions as possible. However, as it commanded little support at the conference, most of its ideas and propositions were rejected.

This general disapproval of the Soviet delegation's position culminated in Afghan delegate Akhtar Mohammed Paktiawal's scathing denunciation of the Soviet military occupation of his country at the final stage of the conference.

The conference adopted without voting a draft resolution on international aid to Asian refugees submitted by China and Pakistan despite repeated obstruction on the part of the Vietnamese delegation.

The conference approved by majority vote resolutions on the Palestinian refugees and protection of historic relics in Jerusalem with denunciation of Israel.

JIANGSU FETES INTERNATIONAL RICE SYMPOSIUM PARTICIPANTS

OW251037 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Excerpts] A paddy soil symposium sponsored by the Chinese Academy of Sciences scored great successes and closed yesterday afternoon after 6 days of animated academic discussions by more than 200 Chinese and foreign soil experts.

(Guo Qingtian), chairman of the organizational committee of the paddy soil symposium and deputy director of the Biology Department of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, gave a closing speech. He said: This symposium has indicated that academic interchange and mutual understanding between Chinese and foreign scientists are not only of great necessity but also of great benefit to the common undertaking of promoting the development of science in the world and the progress of mankind. We approve of and support further opportunities for academic interchange between Chinese and foreign scholars.

Last evening the provincial People's Government gave a banquet in honor of the Chinese and foreign scholars participating in the paddy soil symposium and in celebration of the great success of the symposium. Governor Hui Yuyu said in his speech: Rice is one of the major crops in our province. Therefore, the study of paddy soil is of great significance to us. The symposium and on-the-spot investigations conducted in our province have not only provided a good chance for study of agricultural scientific and technological personnel in our province but also played an active role in the study of paddy soil and increase in rice production in our province.

Present at the banquet were Vice Governor [words indistinct] and Wu Yifang; Hua Chengyi, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee and director of the provincial Scientific and Technical Committee; (Zhou Bochuan), vice chairman of the Nanjing Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Qin Lisheng, deputy secretary general of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; (Guo Qingtian), chairman of the organizational committee of the paddy soil symposium; and Xiong Yi, Li Qingkui, (Nie Jitai) and (Huang Qingyuan), vice chairmen of the symposium's organizational committee.

INTERNATIONAL LEASING SEMINAR ENDS IN BEIJING

OW241524 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 24 Oct (XINHUA)--Experts in international leasing from Japan and the United States made a series of reports at a three-day Beijing seminar which concluded here today. They suggested starting this business with China.

Vice-President Chen Shuzi of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation (CITIC) presided over the seminar. He said: "We have great interest in the leasing business. In order to use it to serve our modernization program, we have started negotiating with foreign firms about leasing and expect a big development in the future."

The seminar was sponsored jointly by the Foreign Investment Commission of China, the CITIC, the Japan Leasing Corporation and the Chemical Bank of the United States. Participating in the seminar were 150 Chinese economists and workers of foreign trade, finance, banking and related industrial departments.

GENG BIAO MEETS FORMER U.S. CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

OW281540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 28 Oct (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Geng Biao met with former U.S. Chief of Naval Operations Elmo R. Zumwalt, Jr. and his party at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

The U.S. visitors arrived in Beijing on October 25 and met with Wu Xiuquan, president of the Armymen's Association of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, yesterday.

VICE PREMIER BO YIBO MEETS U.S. DELEGATION

OW261237 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 26 Oct (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Bo Yibo met with a delegation from the Grace Company of the United States today.

Leader of the delegation is Mr J. Peter Grace, president of the Grace Company, and deputy leader is Mr Allens Rupley, honorary chairman of the company.

The delegation arrived in Beijing yesterday for a visit to China.

Yesterday afternoon, Tang Ke, Chinese minister of the metallurgical industry, exchanged views with Mr Grace on possibilities of expanding Sino-U.S. cooperation in the metallurgical industry.

U.S. HOLDS USSR RESPONSIBLE FOR ATTACK ON AFGHAN REFUGEES

OW290733 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Washington, 28 Oct (XINHUA)--The United States today condemned a recent attack on Afghan refugees in Pakistan launched from Afghanistan and held the Soviet Union "fully responsible" for the incident.

A statement issued by the State Department said, "We deplore this attack as we do the Soviet efforts to suppress by force of arms a nationalist insurgency within Afghanistan itself."

Six helicopter gunships were involved in the attack on at least two refugee camps which, the statement said, "resulted in the wounding of innocent civilians who have fled the devastation and political suppression brought by the Soviets to their homeland."

The statement continued, "While the identity of the pilots is unknown there is a strong presumption that they were Soviets given the minimum and decreasing role indigenous Afghan military forces are playing in the Afghan conflict."

"Since the Soviet military has a total control of military operations in Afghanistan the Soviets must be held fully responsible."

"We will continue to watch this situation carefully and continue to call on the Soviet Union to exercise restraint," the statement said.

A State Department report on the new situation in Afghanistan published today pointed out that while the Afghan uprising continues to be truly national in character the Soviet forces in Afghanistan "continue to settle in for the long haul." Numerous permanent barracks are being constructed now as winter approaches, and other construction continues including permanent petroleum storage facilities, a pipeline, improved highway between Kabul and the USSR border and a permanent railway bridge across the Amur (Oxus) River on the border.

The State Department said it continues to receive reports that "as the Afghan Army crumbles, Afghan authorities have stepped up coercive military recruitment efforts. Government ministries have apparently been asked to 'volunteer' part of their staffs for the army and police. And all over the country, random sweeps are picking up able-bodied men and boys to impress into the military."

Moscow with 90,000 troops in Afghanistan has reportedly supplied about 320 combat planes, including 150 helicopters. Of these there are 72 MI-24 gunships in six squadrons. It is these armor-plated, rocketfiring craft that have attacked resisting forces in the mountain strongholds.

A report in the New York TIMES said earlier that the Russians have established seven military commands around Afghanistan in the last two months. In addition smaller but growing units of specially trained anti-guerrilla troops are reported to be posted in all the sectors. The planes used in Afghanistan are maintained and repaired at Soviet bases.

The report concluded that after their troops entered Afghanistan, Soviet military planners are making heavy investments that have led to the conviction that the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan will last for years and will involve still more Soviet soldiers.

PRC-U.S. INVESTMENT FINANCES NEW JOURNAL 'CHINA COMPUTERWORLD'

OW290913 Beijing XINHUA in English 0737 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 29 Oct (XINHUA)--CHINA COMPUTERWORLD, a paper financed by both Chinese and American investment, came out with its first issue here yesterday.

The paper is published jointly by the Technology Information Research Institute under the Chinese Fourth Ministry of Machine Building and Computerworld Communications, Inc. of the United States. It will report on developments in electronic data processing, communications, integrated circuits, electronic meters and instruments, as well as on production and market trends so as to promote technical exchange and trade.

The new publication is initially being published once a month, but is scheduled to appear fortnightly from January next year. Apart from contributions by Chinese and American writers, the paper will also carry material from Australia, Brazil, Britain, France, Japan, Mexico and West Germany.

The Chinese version of CHINA COMPUTERWORLD will be issued both in China and abroad, and will include an English digest of computer news originating in China.

Guo Pingxin, deputy director of the State Administration of Computer Industry, in an article for the first issue of the paper, says that China would simultaneously produce large, medium-sized and small computers with the emphasis on the latter two types. He adds that special efforts should be made to popularize micro-computers as well as integrated circuits, software and other equipment.

XINHUA COMMENTARY VIEWS KOSYGIN'S RESIGNATION

OW281857 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 28 Oct 80

["Commentary by correspondent Guo Ping: Kremlin's Personnel Shake-up"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Oct (XINHUA)--It is usually difficult for the outsider to know for sure what really happens behind the walls of the Kremlin, and the series of mysterious personnel changes taking place recently at the top Soviet hierarchy cannot but give rise to extensive comments and speculations in world public opinion.

The most striking is that Aleksey Kosygin, who has twice entered the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party since 1946 and had been chairman of the Council of Ministers since 1964, had, unexpectedly, "requested to be relieved" of both his Politburo membership and premiership. One widely agreed view is that Kosygin's "worsened health condition" (he is said to be suffering from serious heart disease) is indeed an important reason for his "request to be relieved." But, on the other hand, another view, which is equally widely agreed, is that it cannot be the only reason. A UPI report said that Kremlin watchers in the U.S. intelligence community now believe that "Soviet Premier Aleksey Kosygin's retirement was not totally voluntary and could have a significant political effect in the Soviet Union." A special correspondent of the Japanese KYODO NEW SERVICE in Moscow said in his dispatch that there was speculation that "behind Kosygin's resignation there might be a power struggle smelling of blood." The Japanese press generally holds that even if Kosygin's poor health is taken into consideration, the impression that he had "resigned with guilt remains." Some Japanese newspapers even said that "Kosygin was forced into resignation." Meanwhile, many newspapers in France, Italy and the United States maintain that Brezhnev and Kosygin were opposed to each other on a series of policy issues, especially on economic guidelines, and the failure of the Tenth Soviet Five-Year Plan was only the last straw.

No matter if these views are comprehensive or not, there is evidence that Brezhnev has on several occasions expressed dissatisfaction with the work of the government. Way back at the plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee in December 1969, he made a report on economic problems in his capacity as the general secretary of the party. In his report, he dissented from "the new economic system" initiated and carried out by Kosygin since 1965, and called for "new methods and new decisions." Since then, there have been bickerings within the Soviet ruling circle over economic problems. At the plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee last November, Brezhnev gave vent to his anger over the work of the economic departments. He criticized eleven ministers by name and declared that "incompetent persons should be dismissed." At the plenary sessions of the CPSU Central Committee in June and this month, he once again reproached the government departments for their work and was displeased at the organization and planning of the economy. A REUTER dispatch from Moscow on October 24 said: "The lack of any word of praise for Mr Kosygin yesterday or any get well message had led to speculation that the former premier, who oversaw the economy, might be held responsible in the future for the country's economic troubles."

Since the beginning of the '70s, Brezhnev has been active in the international arena. He made a tour of Western Europe and the United States and presided over diplomatic negotiations at state and government levels as the actual head of state and government. In 1977 he took the place of Podgorny and became the real head of state. The resignation of Kosygin finally put an end to the "troika".

Kosygin was doomed to step down even if his health did not fail. His two first assistants, Polyanskiy in charge of agriculture and Mazurov in charge of industry, were dismissed in 1973 and 1978 respectively. Kirillin, another assistant in charge of science and technology, was also fired last January. Kosygin's son-in-law was Kirillin's assistant.

Following Kosygin's resignation, another of his aides M.A. Lesechko was also relieved of his post. Meanwhile, N.A. Tikhonov, who was associated with Brezhnev as early as the 1930s and known as an important member of the "Dnieper group," rose swiftly. In 1976, he was promoted to first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers. In 1978, he became an alternate member of the Political Bureau and was promoted to full membership in 1979. He was promptly nominated as premier when Kosygin resigned. The Italian paper CORRIERE DELLA SERA said: "Because of his age, experience and political docility, Tikhonov seems to be a transitional premier, a person with little prestige."

Commenting on the extraordinary replacement of the head of the Soviet Government, public opinion of the United States, Japan and other countries held that Kosygin's "resignation" and Tikhonov's succession "will reinforce the position of President Leonid Brezhnev without noticeably altering Kremlin policy" and will even usher in an "era of Brezhnev." It was pointed out that judging from the present situation in which Brezhnev has distinguished himself despite his poor health, he will probably resume his post of general secretary in succession at the party's congress next year. If the Brezhnev system remains in power for another five years, Brezhnev will then be 79, the second in power M.A. Suslov will be 83 and A.P. Kirilenko also 79. Personnel will be a problem for the Kremlin in the post-Brezhnev period in view of the aging leadership. The stepping down of Kosygin is a prelude to a big change.

RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE RECOUNTS CPV ENTRY INTO KOREA

HK281224 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Oct 80 p 7

[Article by Huang Gang (7806 4976): "Blood Forges Friendship and History Is the Witness"]

[Text] Fully 30 years have passed. Today, we still remember the volunteers who, wearing only unlined garments, crossed the Yalu River in the early autumn of 1950--young Chinese soliders who set out from various parts of our country to rush to the Korean battlefield. At that time, some of them only took with them a tube of toothpaste, half a cake of soap and simple infantry weapons. When they saw from China the flames of war were raging on the southern bank of the Yalu River, they immediatley rushed to the north before they had time to change into seasonable cotton-padded clothes and winter dress. They marched at an unusually fast speed to the areas where the flames of war were spurting....

Today, from the dispatches issued 30 years ago by war correspondents of the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY of the Kuomintang in Taiwan and foreign new agencies, we can still have a clear picture of what happened in the Orient in early part of the winter of 1950.

Snow fell in big flakes and quickly covered the mountains and hills in the northeastern part of Korea. In that year, 10 days before the falling of the first snow (20 October, 1950), Zhao Yuanshan, a reporter of the Kuomintang CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY who worked together with the reporters covering the U.S. 10th Army sent a special dispatch: "The invincible" U.S. 10th Army composed of the 1st division of the U.S. Marine Corps and the 7th Division of the U.S. Infantry landed at Wonsan this morning and joined the battle in the north-eastern part of Korea." According to the same report, in the northwestern part of the Korean battlefield, the "allied forces" composed of the troops of the United States, Great Britain and the Syngman Rhee clique under the signboard of the "United Nations" already had crossed the Chongchon-Gang River at three places (the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY said that the river which was less than 34 miles from northeast China was the "only natural barrier") and were "marching toward the borders."

UPI reporter (Bolbridge) reported from Tokyo on 25 October: "At least 9 U.S. and South Korean divisions which have a total of 100,000 troops are pushing toward the borders." At that time, a number of dispatches disclosed that the invaders "were putting everything in their efforts to march north (of Sino-Korean border)...."

We should now thank the reporters of the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY and others for their coverage of the war situation and the attempts of the commanding officers, because their reports definitely and correctly confimed the strategic targets of the foreign aggressor troops in Korea. These targets were reflected by the commanding officers' strategic actions in directing the battles of the eastern and western battlefronts in North Korea.

REUTER reporter (Brotus) said in a report sent from Seoul to Tokyo on 22 October 1950: An unidentified radio broadcast monitored in Seoullast night called on "all patriotic people to fight against the U.S. imperialist aggressors to the end." The announcer said that the Korean people would carry the fighting forward through to the end. The U.S. General Command in Tokyo which directed the war of aggression in Korea made the following judgment in accordance with the meteorological data gathered by the U.S. Air Force: The first snow was falling in the northern part of Korea. In Hamhung and the area along the Sino-Korean borders, the "roads were too indistinct to discern." Therefore, General MacArthur's headquarters thought that even if the other side could strike back, "large-scale fighting" could only take place the "following spring."

It was snowing hard as the Chinese People's Volunteers on the eastern front crossed the snowcapped mountains in northeastern Korea. They wore light clothing and shoes with thin soles; they trod over snow-covered mountain ridges and unexpectedly appeared before the eyes of the U.S. Marine Corps and the other "allied" forces who regarded themselves invincible. Their shoes were worn out after they had traversed the snow-covered and obscure mountain trails.

However, with the full support of the Korean people, the Chinese People's Volunteers were filled with zeal and strong willpower to resist the savage aggressors. They proved themselves to be fraternal forces, fighting side by side with the Korean People's Army.

On numerous occasions, the Chinese writers and reporters have interviewed the first group of officers and men of the Chinese People's Volunteers who "crossed the Yalu River," asking them what ideology they had adopted when they went abroad to fight.

--"We had just been liberated and did not want to suffer oppression and misery again."

--"We had just founded new China and could not ignore the difficulties of our Korean brothers."

The heroic and indomitable spirit of the Korean People's Army greatly inspired the officers and men of the Chinese People's Volunteers. As world opinion later recognized: The Korean and Chinese peoples were able to defeat the savage invaders because of internationalist solidarity and the unity of the lofty ideals of patriotism and internationalism, not because of superior weapons.

At the end of 1952, I interviewed U.S. prisoners of war at the Pyokdong camp in northern Korea. I saw them living in a humane environment and wearing blue cotton-padded clothes given by the Chinese People's Volunteers. Although they admired the extraordinary bravery displayed by the Korean and Chinese soldiers in the fighting, they were still arrogant and unaware of the causes of their own failure. The U.S. soldiers who talked to us once asked our volunteers directly: "From which military academy did you graduate?"

How could they have known that the wisdom and courage of the Chinese People's Volunteers came from lofty and unselfish ideas? At that time, even the Western observers of Oriental affairs did not understand that the Chinese Armed Forces were "graduates" tempered at the "military academy" of 20 years of protracted war and were striving to win a "certificate of merit" while fighting in coordination with the Korean soldiers and people.

We went to the headquarters of the Chinese People's Volunteers in northern Korea to interview General Song Shilun, the commander of the eastern front of our army. This high-ranking commander told us how they defeated the U.S. Marine Corps at Hamhung--an arduous yet glorious struggle which "drove the ducks into the sea." The battle-tested general also told us: Only an army with high morale and dedicated to a just cause can have such a spirit. This kind of army is unconquerable!

We arrived at the headquarters of the Chinese People's Volunteers in the early part of July 1952 and immediately discovered that this high-level command organ of our army was located in a Korean neighborhood. The comrades of the Chinese People's Volunteers shared a well with the Korean people. The comrades of the command organ washed their clothes and attended the cinema and other recreational activities together with the Korean people. Our Chinese reporters who covered the Korean battlefield all knew that: When Comrade Peng Dehuai, commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers, crossed the river to do battle in October 1950, he had on numerous occasions met with Premier Kim Il-song, supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, to direct the armies of the two countries in resisting the aggressors. This has become the story on the lips of the Chinese and Korean peoples.

The commanders and fighters of the unit of our army on the western front we visited excitedly told us in detail how Commander Peng Dehuai had in the first campaign in Korea personally shouldered the task of deploying the main force units for interception in the advance of the vanguard units. This was probably the proud moment when the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY of Taiwan loudly clamored that they had "reached a place less than 34 miles from China's northeast" and crossed "the only natural barrier." At that time, the Chinese People's Volunteers led by Commander Peng Dehuai, in close cooperation with the Korean's People's Army commanded by Premier Kim Il-song, smashed the pincer attack on the People's Republic of China on both the eastern and western fronts.

Even today, we can still remember the anecdotes concerning Commander Peng Dehuai's simple and frugal life and self-encouragement on the Korean battlefield. "Commander Peng always reverses the old envelope of every letter and uses it a second time." He always attended every small group meeting of the party and at each meeting would examine his own shortcomings in front of the odd jobmen, staff members and map-makers of the group he was put into. The comrades all thought that he had been too strict with himself. It was common knowledge that anyone who because he was doing the work report had to stay behind and eat with Commander Peng would never get anything good to eat. Any cook who prepared Commander Peng something good to eat would be scolded by him. He was fond of saying: "Take a look at what the common people are eating and bring me that. We absolutely cannot eat better than the local populace."

In 1962, we visited Korea for the second time and went to the Changjinho battlefield of Changjinkun in the northeast to pay our respect at the tomb of the Chinese People's Volunteers. The Korean people there received us warmly. They emotionally said to us: "Our flowers here are exceptionally bright and colorful, is that not true?" "The blood of the Chinese warriors against imperialism had flowed on this soil thousands of li away from home and sprayed the yellow grass of the mountain range. Just imagine, how can the flowers and plants here remain aloof and indifferent?:"

The friendship cemented in blood in the struggle against imperialism has linked us together. The winter of heavy snow of 30 years ago has long disappeared. What remains now is the lovely cluster of green hills. They have seen this world-shaking struggle and are qualified witnesses to this passage of history. Long live the friendship of the Chinese and Korean peoples!

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTER REMINISCES ABOUT CPV DAYS IN KOREA

HK281034 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Oct 80 p 7

[Newsletter from Korea by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Xu Baokang (1776 1405 1660): "Reminiscences Beside Changjin-ho Lake"]

[Text] On the eve of the 30th anniversary of the Chinese People's Volunteers' entry into the Korean war, we visited Changjin-up in Hamgyong Namdo. The area near the Changjin-ho Lake in Changjin-up was a famous battlefield during the second battle on the eastern front after the CPV entered Korea. Martyr Yang Gensi, commended for rendering special-class meritorious service, special-class hero and recipient of the DPRK's hero title, gold star medal and first class national flag medal, laid down his life here. To commemorate the immortal deeds of the CPV, the Korean people built a cemetery of martyrs and a common tomb for the martyrs beside the beautiful Changjin-ho Lake.

The cemetery of martyrs is located on a hill in the center of Changjin-up. It is surrounded by green pines. Flowers and fruit trees grow abundantly at the foot of the hill. The "monument to martyr Yang Gensi" stands at the entrance to the cemetery. In the cemetery, there is a magnificent memorial pavilion. In the pavilion stands an immaculate white memorial tablet with the inscription "eternal glory." Crystal clear water runs at the foot of the hill near the pavilion. The sound of the wind in the pines is music to the ears. Mountain ranges undulate in the distance and behind, blue waves ripple on the Changjin-ho Lake. The cemetery looks solemn and respectful.

Comrade (Wei Hengyan) [7614 0077 3220], chairman of the prefectural administration council, who accompanied us, had fought side by side with the CPV against the American aggressors. He said: "We will never forget our Chinese comrades in arms who crawled on ice, slept on snow and fought with us." He said that people in the prefecture cherish the friendship they cultivated in battle and they consider the maintenance of the cemetery of martyrs a responsibility. Aside from the Bureau of Urban Administration and Management which takes charge of repairs once a year and repainting once every 3 years, each year, numerous students and members of the Korean Democratic Youth League come to clean the graves and plant trees.

After paying their respects at the cemetery of martyrs, we went by car to the common tomb of the CPV located 2 km from the prefecture proper. On a hill covered with a pine forest, 5,762 martyrs of the CPV who laid down their lives by the Changjin-ho Lake rest in eternal peace. In front of the tomb, there is a huge white granite tablet. The inscription on the tablet says: "Herein rest the martyrs of the Chinese People's Volunteers who sacrificed their precious lives and their beautiful youth to fight side by side with the Korean people against the armed aggression of our enemies, the American imperialists and their running dogs, during the period of the liberation war of the Korean people. The spirit of proletarian internationalism demonstrated by the martyrs of the Chinese People's Volunteers and the great contributions they made will live forever."

The afternoon this reporter arrived in Changjin-up, he met (Yuan Taibin) [0337 3141 2429], a veteran Korean hero who fought valiantly with the CPV and (Han Yuanfu) [7281 0337 4395], chairman of the Women's League. (Yuan Taibin) is 70 years old. When the CPV entered Korea, he was the leader of a guerrilla unit in the Changjin-ho Lake area. He said with feeling: "It has been 30 years since I fought side-by-side with the comrades of the CPV. Today, I am extremely happy to meet Chinese comrades again. It is like seeing my family whom I have not seen for a long time." This veteran hero led the guerrillas who cooperated with our CPV during the battle of Changjin-ho. They dealt a severe blow to the invaders. They braved hails of bullets, strong winds, snowstorms and severe cold to transport grain and ammunition, repair bridges and roads and save the wounded fighters day and night. (Yuan Taibin) repeatedly distinguished himself in action. He was commended by Comrade Kim Il-song and received several medals, including a victory medal and a campaign medal.

(Han Yuanfu) is 54 years old. During the war years, she led more than 30 women who volunteered to take up the heavy task of logistics. To enable the CPV to eat hot meals on the battlefield, they put rice in wooden buckets and covered them with quilts before delivering them to the front. To hasten the recuperation of wounded soldiers, they went to the lake to break up the ice and catch fish and climbed mountains to pick pine nuts. They cooked fish soup and pine nut paste for the wounded soldiers and used honey to cure the CPV soldiers' frostbite. (Han Yuanfu) also gave up her house to the CPV soldiers. She herself, her 1-year-old baby and the old people in the family slept outside the house. In such a common struggle, the Korean people and comrades developed memorable and deep friendship with the CPV. Numerous heroic and moving deeds were woven into this common struggle. When the CPV were about to leave Korea, the people of Changjin made a barricade with four sheets of cloth. They did not want their dear friends to go. Children ran into the hills to shout: "Uncles of the CPV, please come again!"

Today, in Changjin, no traces of war can be observed. Under the leadership of Chairman Kim Il-song and the Korean Workers Party, the people of Changjin are building a new life with their bare hands on this land where the people of China and Korea fought side-by-side and which was dyed with the blood of martyrs like Yang Gensi. At present, the prefecture has 21 local factories, including papermills, furniture factories, pharmaceutical plants and machine repair shops. There are 3 prefectural-level hospitals, 2 technical schools, 17 senior middle schools and various other cultural and welfare facilities. This high land which was previously hardly accessible already has an extensive bus network. The state has also built seven television transmission stations. Residents in every valley can now watch television. Changjin, which is well known for producing peanuts had another bumper peanut crop this year. Output increased by 117 percent over that of last year.

As we look at the present, we remember the past. Comrade (Wei Hengyan), chairman of the prefectural administration council said: "We have reaped rich fruits on this land which the people of China and Korea fought for and defended with their blood. Seeing the changes brought to this land, the martyrs of the CPV will surely be able to rest in peace. I am old now. Before I pass on my responsibility, I will pass on the Korean-Chinese friendship, a most important inheritance, to the next generation; may the flower of friendship blossom in even greater splendor." Yes, the militant friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples cemented with blood should be like the evergreen pine trees in the mountains and the inexhaustible blue waters in the lake!

SOUTH KOREAN SOLDIER CROSSES OVER TO DPRK

OW281411 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Oct (XINHUA)--A South Korean soldier on October 8 crossed over the military demarcation line to the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. He belongs to the Tenth Company of the Third Battalion of the 8th Brigade of the East Sea Garrison Command.

At a press conference held in the People's Palace of Culture here yesterday, he told newsmen that he had decided to come to the socialist North because he resented the reactionary rule of the Chon Tu-hwan clique as well as the savage oppression to which he was subjected in the army. He appealed to the compatriots in the South to participate in the sacred struggle against the Chon Tu-hwan clique and for the peaceful reunification of the country.

VICE PREMIER YAO YILIN MEETS JAPANESE INDUSTRIALISTS

OW251640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1635 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 25 Oct (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Yao Yilin met here this evening with a delegation of Japanese industrialists. The meeting took place in the Great Hall of the People. The delegation is led by Mr Jiro Enjoji, advisor to the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association and advisor to the economic news agency, NIPPON KEIZAI SHIMBUN.

POSTS, TELECOMMUNICATIONS MINISTER MEETS JAPANESE GUESTS

OW271520 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 27 Oct (XINHUA)--Wang Zigang, minister of posts and telecommunications, met this evening in the Great Hall of the People with a visiting delegation from Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation led by Dr Yasusada Kitahara, executive vice-president of the corporation.

The delegation arrived in Beijing this afternoon to discuss cooperation and to conclude a memorandum on technical exchanges in posts and telecommunications with China, at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications.

A dinner in honour of the Japanese guests was given by the Chinese Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications after the meeting.

JAPANESE IMMUNOLOGISTS MEET PRC COUNTERPARTS

OW281624 Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 28 Oct (XINHUA)--A delegation of Japanese immunologists had an academic exchange today with Chinese immunologists on immunology and allergy after arriving in Beijing yesterday. They will continue to exchange tomorrow. The delegation is led by Yuichi Yamamura, president of Osaka University, with Hinemon Konishi as its chief advisor.

This evening, the Chinese and Japanese immunologists had dinner together. Chinese Minister of Public Health Qian Xinzhong and the Japanese delegation's leader Yuichi Yamamura spoke on the occasion. The Japanese immunologists will leave for Shanghai shortly to continue their academic exchange.

THAI PRIME MINISTER MEETS CHINESE LEADERS

Hua Guofeng

OW281228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 28 Oct (XINHUA)--Hua Guofeng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, today met with General Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of Thailand, and his party.

Hua Guofeng and Prem Tinsulanon met each other last July in Tokyo. While shaking hands with the Thai prime minister, Hua said: "I am very happy with our reunion today."

Hua Guofeng said that relations between China and Thailand date back to ancient times. Sino-Thai cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and technical fields has grown considerably since the establishment of diplomatic ties. "China wishes Thailand prosperity," he said.

Hua Guofeng expressed support for Thailand and the other ASEAN countries in their efforts to safeguard peace and stability in Southeast Asia and to bring about a political settlement of the Kampuchea question.

Prem said that his fruitful talks with Chinese leaders showed that the two sides shared similar views on certain major issues of principal. "We exchanged views on many subjects. This is not only in the interests of both sides but also of world peace," he said. He said that Thailand and the ASEAN will strictly adhere to the foreign policy of neutrality and the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

Deng Xiaoping, Huang Hua

OW291210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 29 Oct (XINHUA)--Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met here today with Thailand's prime minister, General Prem Tinsulanon, and minister of foreign affairs, Sitthi Sawetsila. The meeting took place in the Great Hall of the People. Also at the meeting was Huang Hua, vice-premier of China's State Council and minister of foreign affairs.

Vice-Chairman Deng and Prime Minister Prem discussed the international situation, especially the issues of Afghanistan, Kampuchea, the Middle East and the Gulf region. The two sides expressed their hope of a further strengthening of contacts between China and Thailand and other members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

After the meeting, Deng Xiaoping gave a luncheon in honour of the Thai guests.

AFP: NO COMMENT ON BBC REPORT NGUYEN CAO KY IN PRC

BK291154 Hong Kong AFP in English 1047 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 29 Oct (AFP)--An official Chinese spokesman today withheld comment on a British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) report that former south Vietnamese leader Nguyen Cao Ky is currently in China.

The BBC said south Vietnamese Air Force Marshal Ky, who comes from the Hanoi region, left his exile home in California 2 months ago, where he had received refugee status following the collapse of the pro-American Saigon regime in April 1975.

The British radio said Marshal Ky had gone to China to "advise" Chinese forces deployed along the border with Vietnam. "We know nothing about it," was all the Chinese spokesman said in answer to a question on the report.

Since the February-March 1979 Sino-Vietnamese conflict, Chinese leaders have strengthened their ties with opponents of the Hanoi regime. China thus granted asylum to former Vietnamese Communist Party Politburo member Hoang Van Hoan in July last year. Last September Truong Nhu Tang, former justice minister in the provisional revolutionary government--the political arm of the armed opposition to the Saigon regime during the Vietnam war--was greeted here by several Chinese leaders, including Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Although ruling out that Mr Ky might actually serve as an "adviser" to Chinese forces, observers said he might possibly maintain ties with them. Both Mr Hoan and Mr Truong have appealed, in broadcasts from China, to all Vietnamese opponents to unite for the overthrow of the Hanoi regime.

Sacked from the leadership of the Saigon regime by Nguyen Van Thieu in the late sixties, Mr Ky was believed--as most prominent South Vietnamese figures--to maintain close ties with some south Vietnamese Chinese circles which in turn had kept in touch with China.

VODK REPORTS DEFECTION OF KAMPUCHEAN SOLDIERS

OW290844 Beijing XINHUA in English 0830 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 29 Oct (XINHUA)--A number of Kampuchean puppet soldiers and self-defence guards have recently deserted to join Democratic Kampuchean forces as they could no longer bear the bullying and oppression of the Vietnamese occupationists, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea today.

The radio said two puppet soldiers crossed over to the patriotic and Democratic Front of the Great National Union of Kampuchea in Siemreap Province on October 16 after having killed a Vietnamese officer. On October 5, five puppet soldiers joined over 20 south Vietnamese in a mutiny in Kompong Trach District of Kampot Province, killing two north Vietnamese officers, a first lieutenant and a second lieutenant, and three Vietnamese soldiers. The incident was touched off when international relief supplies seized by the Vietnamese were sold by the officers instead of feeding the ill-fed soldiers. After their revolt, the five puppet soldiers joined Democratic Kampuchean guerrillas while the south Vietnamese soldiers headed for home.

In another broadcast, the radio reported two other cases of defection. Four Kampuchean puppet soldiers reached the area under the control of Democratic Kampuchea forces on October 3, after killing the leader of a Vietnamese public security unit and two other Vietnamese soldiers in the city of Kratie. On October 2, some puppet self-defence guards and the local people in Mong District of Battambang Province killed a Vietnamese commune chief and two Vietnamese soldiers to revenge the rape of Kampuchean women by the chief. These self-defence guards then left the commune to join sides with Democratic Kampuchea.

U.S. NAVY SHIP RESCUES MORE VIETNAMESE REFUGEES

OW281718 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 28 Oct (XINHUA)--Over 300 Vietnamese refugees were picked up in the South China Sea yesterday by a United States Navy ship, according to a REUTER report from Manila. "The U.S. Navy's ships and planes have now assisted more than 4,500 Vietnamese boat people" since mid-1979, it said.

Another REUTER report said today, quoting Indonesian refugee officials, "Nearly 2,500 Vietnamese refugees have landed in Indonesia so far this month, the highest monthly total this year."

"The October number of boat people reaching Indonesian shores in their own small vessels was unusually high for this time of the year--1,722 in 25 boats up to yesterday."

"The latest arrivals mean around 5,000 refugees have reached Indonesia so far this year, or nearly 60,000 since the flow began in 1976," the report added.

GU MU MEETS WITH VISITING AUSTRALIAN JOURNALISTS

OW281632 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 28 Oct (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Gu Mu met today with a delegation of journalists from Australia led by John Hall, editor of the Ballarat COURIER, with Roger Simms, leader writer of the WEST AUSTRALIAN, as its deputy leader.

Vice-Premier Gu Mu had a friendly talk with the Australian journalists and answered their questions about China's agriculture, private enterprises, energy and birth control.

Discussing the Kampuchean question, the Chinese vice-premier pointed out that the people and the armed forces led by the Democratic Kampuchean government are the main forces resisting foreign aggression in the country. He called on the peoples of the world to support the patriotic forces in Kampuchea, in order to drive the foreign aggressors out of the country. Vice-Premier Gu Mu went on to say that China and Australia are in agreement on many international issues and expressed the conviction that friendship and cooperation in the political, economic and other fields between the two countries will develop continuously. Present at the meeting was Guo Wei, secretary general of the PEOPLE'S DAILY.

The Australian journalists delegation, consisting of leading officials and senior reporters of newspapers in the various states of Australia, arrived in Beijing on October 15 at the invitation of the PEOPLE'S DAILY. They have toured Guangzhou, Hainan Island, Lanzhou, Xining and Shanghai, and are scheduled to leave Beijing for home shortly.

GUANGDONG VICE GOVERNOR OPENS EXPORT FAIR IN AUSTRALIA

OW281222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Sydney, Australia, 28 Oct (XINHUA)--The Guangdong Export Commodities Fair was opened here today by Neville Wran, premier of New South Wales.

In his speech at the opening ceremony, Vice-Governor of China's Guangdong Province Liu Tianfu said, "We can make improvement accordingly to suit your needs more satisfactorily in the future, as well as to create a more favorable condition for the increase of trade between our two countries and our two states in particular, and on the basis of trade, to further our cooperation in other fields of economy."

Premier Wran replied, "There can be no doubt that the Guangdong Export Commodities Fair will be a milestone in the development of commercial cooperation between Guangdong and New South Wales."

Before the opening ceremony, a joint reception was given by Premier Wran, Vice-Governor Liu and Chinese Ambassador to Australia Lin Ping. After the opening ceremony, people kept coming to see the fair and select goods and souvenirs. Businessmen started discussions with the trading corporations' representatives.

ZHAO ZIYANG HOSTS BANQUET FOR NETHERLANDS PREMIER

OW281542 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 28 Oct (XINHUA)--Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang gave a banquet at the Great Hall of the People here this evening to warmly welcome Netherlands Prime Minister Andreas van Agt and Mrs van Agt and the other distinguished guests accompanying them on their China visit.

Present at the banquet were Chinese Vice-Premiers Gu Mu and Huang Hua, Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Wang Zigang, leading members of other government departments and of the Beijing Municipal People's Government, and Chinese Ambassador to the Netherlands Ding Xuesong.

Zhao Ziyang and Mr van Agt spoke at the banquet which was permeated with a friendly atmosphere. Among the guests were former prime minister of the Netherlands, Barend Willem Biesheuvel, and Mrs Biesheuvel who arrived in Beijing with Prime Minister van Agt by the same plane today. The Netherlands ambassador to China, Mr J. Kneppelhout, and Mrs Kneppelhout were also present.

Remarks by Zhao

OW281640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 28 Oct (XINHUA)--Premier Zhao Ziyang highly appraised here this evening "the just stand of the Netherlands Government in strongly condemning the armed invasion and occupation of Afghanistan and Kampuchea by the hegemonists" and its "advocacy of unity of the West European countries, closer cooperation between Western Europe and the United States and better relations with the Third World countries." He was speaking at a banquet he gave in honour of Andreas van Agt, prime minister of the Netherlands, and Mrs van Agt.

In his speech, the Chinese premier appreciated the fact that for a long period "the Netherlands people have battled courageously with the sea and scored outstanding achievements in conquering and remaking nature." "Today, the Netherlands is a country with highly developed economy and science and technology. We can learn with benefit from the brilliant talents displayed and the rich experience accumulated by your people in building the country."

On the international situation, Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out that "the world of the day has become more tense and turbulent, the root cause being the hegemonists' intensified efforts to pursue their policies of expansion and aggression." "Their strategy of southward drive poses a grave threat not only to peace in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf region, but also to the security and stability of Western Europe and Asia. The hegemonistic strategy covers the whole globe. And world peace is indivisible. It therefore calls for the unity of all the peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and peoples of the world in resolute struggle against hegemonist expansion and aggression."

Zhao Ziyang added that the visit by Prime Minister van Agt marks a new stage of development in the amicable relations and cooperation between our two countries. "Although we have different social systems and different conditions, we share common interests in major international issues of the day. We both have the desire to develop our cooperation, and there is a wide field in which we are complementary to each other."

He concluded that "in recent years, exchanges between our two countries in the political, economic, scientific-technological and cultural fields have increased rapidly and led to gratifying results."

Van Agt Comments

OW281652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1629 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 28 Oct (XINHUA)--Andreas van Agt, prime minister of the Netherlands, said here this evening that the friendly relations between the Netherlands and China "do not only constitute a basis for efforts to promote mutual interests and cooperation in the narrow sense of the words. The desire of the Netherlands and Chinese peoples for peace and security is all the greater in such disturbed times as those in which we now live." Both peoples "cherish the justifiable expectation that their governments will strive to promote peace and security." He was speaking at a banquet in his honour given by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang in the Great Hall of the People.

He said: "The Netherlands Government attaches great value to a continued exchange of views on questions of world security and cooperation with your government. The fact that the views of China and the Netherlands on these questions are often similar, if not identical, makes it possible for each of our countries to realise their security and cooperation jointly and in its own way.

"The great value which I attach to my visit to your country is increased by the fact that it follows upon a period during which bilateral relations between our countries have flourished in many fields.

"It is not only through mutual visits that the friendly relations between our countries have been strengthened. There has also been a perceptible growth in economic relations between us."

Prime Minister van Agt then spoke about the fruitful cooperation between the Netherlands and China in the fields of aviation, science, agriculture and stockbreeding, and exchange of scientific representatives and students.

He said: "I see great significance in the fact that our governments have now decided to strengthen economic and cultural ties, for which purpose two agreements have been concluded between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the People's Republic of China, which will be signed this week during my visit to Beijing. I believe that our present flourishing relations and growing cooperation offer good prospects for the prosperity and wellbeing of our peoples."

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER LEAVES FOR SWITZERLAND, AUSTRIA

OW281700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1635 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 28 Oct (XINHUA)--Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang and his party left here by air today for a friendly visit to the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Austria at the invitation of Swiss head of public economy department Mr Friz Honegger and Austrian Minister of Industry and Commerce Mr J. Staribacher.

DANISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION GROUP LEAVES BEIJING

OW281522 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 28 Oct (XINHUA)--A delegation of the Medical Association of Denmark left Beijing for home by plane today after concluding a two-week visit to China. The delegation was led by Mr Erik Holst, president of the Medical Association of Denmark.

They were guests of honour at a banquet hosted by Qian Xinzong, minister of public health and honorary president of the Chinese Medical Association, and Bai Xiqing, president of the Chinese Medical Association, when they were in Beijing.

The Danish guests and President Bai Xiqing held talks on strengthening and promoting exchanges and cooperation between China and Denmark in medical work. While in China, the Danish guests visited Guangzhou, Hangzhou, Shanghai and Tianjin, where they toured hospitals, factories and people's communes.

FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION LEAVES FOR VISIT TO EUROPE

OW271652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 27 Oct (XINHUA)--A delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries led by president of the association Wang Bingnan left here this afternoon for a friendly visit to Luxembourg, Britain, Ireland and the Netherlands.

COMMENTARY LAUDS GREECE'S REENTRY INTO NATO

OW251205 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1221 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Commentary by XINHUA reporter Hu Anshang: "A Significant Decision"]

[Excerpts] Athens, 20 Oct (XINHUA)--Because of current international developments, particularly Mideast tension, the Greek Government has decided to rejoin NATO's military structure by accepting the new plans proposed by NATO Supreme Commander Rogers. Greece's return to NATO's military structure was soon approved by NATO's Defense Planning Committee. Greece's decision not only conforms to its own security and interests but will also enhance unity among NATO allies, as well as strengthen defense in the southeast flank of the alliance and in the Mediterranean Sea. Therefore, it is of great significance to strengthening the united antihegemonist position of all Western Europe.

Because of current international developments--particularly the Soviet intrusion into Afghanistan, the war between Iran and Iraq, and changes in the Balkan area--both Greece and Turkey have come to feel keenly an increasing threat from that superpower in the north and realize an urgent need to strengthen unity among all NATO allies. Through mediation by NATO and its allies, the Greek Government finally decided to return to NATO's military structure, and its decision met with prompt response and support from the Turkish leaders. The two countries soon reached an understanding and a compromise.

The United States, Western European countries and world public opinion have in general expressed support for Greece's return to NATO's military structure. U.S. President Carter said on 20 October that this move by Greece "is a large step in the direction of establishing sufficient defense power in the southern flank of Western Europe." However, someone resents this decision. The Soviet TASS news agency condemns this decision by Greece as "a result of strong pressure from Washington."

Moscow's "happiness" and anxiety at Greece's withdrawal from and return to NATO's military system certainly calls for deep thought!

CPPCC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN YUGOSLAVIA FOR 2-WEEK VISIT

OW281419 Beijing XINHUA in English 1259 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Oct (XINHUA)--A delegation of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) arrived here this morning for a two-week official friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

The delegation is led by Vice-Chairman of its national committee Wang Shoudao. Among those greeting the delegation at the airport was Zivan Vasiljevic, member of the Presidium of the Federal Conference of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance of the Working People.

JOINT YUGOSLAV-PLO COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON 'ARAFAT'S VISIT

OW290905 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Oct (XINHUA)--Yugoslavia and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) stressed the necessity of creating conditions for settling the dispute between Iraq and Iran on a mutually acceptable basis, by means of negotiations, on the principles of the UN Charter, and the policy of non-alignment and international law and justice, thereby preventing a further deterioration of the dangerous situation.

This is stated in a joint communique issued at the end of the three-day official, friendship visit to this country by PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat today. The communique says that the two sides were greatly concerned with the situation in the Near East and the Middle East, particularly the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran. It says that both sides stressed the need to strengthen the unity of the nonaligned movement in action. The movement should be more actively involved in the solution of pending international issues and in objection to resort to force, interference, military intervention and all forms of hegemonism and slavery in international relations.

The two sides expressed apprehensions about the continuously worsening international relations as a result of violations of the principle of the UN Charter, interference in the internal affairs of others, the increasingly frequent resort to force and military interventions, and attempts by the big powers to expand their "spheres of interest," especially in the regions of non-aligned countries, it notes. The two sides condemned the aggressive and expansionist policy of Israel, which "threatens the sovereignty and integrity of the countries in the region," and "Israel's violation of human rights in the occupied territories," it says.

'Arafat arrived here on October 26 at the invitation of Yugoslav Prime Minister Veselin Djuranovic and left this country this evening.

ROMANIAN ORGANIZATIONS RALLY TO MARK ARMY DAY

OW251931 Beijing XINHUA in English 1912 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 25 Oct (XINHUA)--The Romanian National Defence Ministry and the Bucharest City Committee of the Romanian Communist Party held a rally yesterday evening in celebration of the Romanian Army Day.

At the rally, General Vasile Milea, first vice-minister of the National Defence Ministry and chief of the general staff of the armed forces, expounded the significance of the Army Day. Defence Minister Major General Constantin Olteanu issued an order today calling on the army to be ready to defend, along with the people of the whole country, the fruit of revolution, national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE VIEWS PALESTINIAN QUESTION

HK280920 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Oct 80 p 5

[Article by An Guozhang (1344 0948 4545): "The Moves of Various Sides Around the Palestinian Issue"]

[Text] Thanks to U.S. efforts, the talks on Palestinian self-rule among Egypt, Israel and the United States will resume in October. This is a significant result of a visit to Egypt and Israel last month by U.S. special envoy to the Middle East Sol Linowitz.

According to a press report, during his visit, Linowitz put forward a new compromise proposal about self-rule. An election was to be held in the West Bank and Gaza Strip next year. An elected Palestinian organ would not be allowed to establish an army or declare independence, but it would have the right to enact laws on taxation and import tariffs. Meanwhile, Israel was urged not to establish new Jewish settlements in this area within a 5-year transition period. It was reported that after the resumption of the autonomy talks, Egypt, Israel and the United States would hold a summit conference at the end of this year, probably shortly after the presidential election.

Before this, talks on the Palestinian question among the United States, Egypt and Israel had lasted for over 1 year but with no progress on any concrete issue. This was chiefly because the Israeli authorities stubbornly clung to an expansionist stand and had not the least intention of modifying their position. Israel's irrational attitude forced Egypt to once again interrupt the talks. The Middle East visit by Linowitz has raised the possibility of new talks by the three parties.

The Camp David agreement signed by Egypt, Israel and the United States in March 1979 has met with different degrees of opposition from the majority of Arab countries. Syria, South Yemen, Libya, Algeria and the PLO organized "a rejection front," opposing the Camp David agreement and denying Israel's existence. They called for reliance on Soviet help and a solution through armed struggle. The countries representing the "rejection front" had sent representatives to the Soviet Union on many occasions. Excluded from the Camp David agreement, the Soviet Union was very angry and energetically tried to exploit the sentiments of the Arab world to foment trouble and create differences among the Arab countries. Early this month, two member countries of the "rejection front," Syria and Libya, announced a merger. An announcement on the merger said: "The aim" of the two countries "is the liberation of Palestine."

Some Arab countries called "moderates" by the West have neither supported the Camp David agreement nor joined forces with the countries of the "rejection front." They have called for strengthening unity among Arab countries to recover the occupied territories and realize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. They hold that under given conditions, Israel's existence may be recognized. They still hope that the Western European countries can cooperate with the Arab countries in finding a new way to solve the Palestinian question. In June this year, the Venice conference at nine EEC heads of state issued a policy statement on the Middle East problem. The statement stressed that all countries (including Israel) in this area enjoyed the right to survival and the right to security. The conference recognized the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. It suggested for the first time that the PLO should be represented in the talks on a comprehensive peaceful solution of the Middle East problem. After the conference, the president of the EEC Council visited the Middle East three times to conduct investigations and exchange views. At the conclusion of his second visit, he said that Western Europe must now carry out its own obligations. It was revealed that the EEC will shortly put forward a suggestion, which is likely to be a supplement to the Camp David agreement rather than a "carbon copy."

To help solve the Middle East problem, Romania has also carried out a series of diplomatic activities. Not long ago, President Ceausescu clearly pointed out that Romania resolutely favored an overall solution of the Middle East conflicts through political channels and through Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967. According to a Western news agency report, in a talk in mid-August, Ceausescu called for the convening of an international conference under the auspices of the UN with the participation of the countries concerned. It was reported that on his visit to Romania last month, Vice President Mubarak of Egypt said that Egypt would accept such a suggestion from Romania if this was approved by the other parties concerned.

While carrying out armed struggle for national rights, the Palestinian people have put forward their own suggestion for a solution. In March of this year, PLO Chairman 'Arafat said, "we are prepared to build our own independent Palestinian state on the territory of Palestine evacuated by the Israelis." We "do not want to destroy our country." 'Arafat reportedly said on 1 September that he was willing to accept transitional measures before the achievement of complete autonomy for the occupied territories, that is, within the 3-6-month transition period of UN supervision before the transfer of power to the Palestinian people. The Arab leaders in the territories occupied by Israel also issued a statement on 6 September demanding an end to Israeli rule over the West Bank of the Jordan River and Gaza Strip and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state coexisting with Israel. They stressed that the 500,000 Arab citizens in Israel are a part of the Palestinian people and that their sole representative is the PLO.

The Palestinian issue is the core of the Middle East problem. If this issue is not solved, there cannot be genuine peace in the Middle East. At present, the hectic diplomatic activities being conducted by the various parties concerned are attempts to find possible ways of solving this complicated issue. But which ways are practical and capable of attaining the desired goals is very hard to tell.

SAUDI ARABIA SEVERS DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH LIBYA

OW281915 Beijing XINHUA in English 1649 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Beirut, 28 Oct (XINHUA)--Saudi Arabia broke off diplomatic relations with Libya today following Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi's attack on the oil kingdom, according to Radio Riyadh.

In a speech at the feast of Id al-Adha on October 19, al-Qadhafi attacked Saudi Arabia for accepting four U.S. radar monitoring aircraft (AWACS), saying that they desecrated the Moslem holy places of Mecca and Medina. He called for a Jihad (holy war) to liberate Mecca.

It is recalled that King Khalid of Saudi Arabia, in a reply to al-Qadhafi's accusations, said that the AWACS planes were sent to Saudi Arabia at the request of the Saudi Government.

The relations between the two countries have deteriorated drastically with the accusations and counter-accusations.

WAN LI, GU MU ATTEND ARCHITECTURAL CONGRESS

OW282143 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1225 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Beijing, 28 Oct (XINHUA)--The fifth congress of the Chinese Architectural Society specifically discussed the question of how to bring the society's role into play in the drive for the four modernizations and advanced a number of useful suggestions before ending on 27 October.

Established in 1953, the Chinese Architectural Society has architectural design, urban planning, architectural structure and 14 other specialized academic committees under it. It is one of the largest academic organizations of natural science in our country. This congress opened in Beijing on 18 October. In discussing how to bring the society's role into play, those attending the congress held that since the architectural society is an academic mass organization, it can display its distinguishing features only when architects are allowed to act as the masters of their own society. However, administrative departments often took the place of academic mass organizations in the past, and this affected this society in bringing its role into play. From now on, this society should be allowed to carry out its activities independently, and administrative departments should continue to vigorously support it instead of interfering with it or taking on what ought to be done by it.

At present, particular attention should be paid to doing away with superstitions, emancipating the mind, promoting academic democracy and opposing the solution of academic questions with administrative measures. It is necessary to wage a struggle against bureaucracy and acts in violation of capital construction procedures, the law and discipline. There should be no academic forbidden zones. Different schools of thought should be treated equally without discrimination, and differing academic views should be allowed to be debated freely.

At the congress, academic papers were presented. More than 230 research papers and reports were submitted to the congress from various parts of the country.

During the congress, Wan Li and Gu Mu, members of the CCP Central Committee Secretariat and vice premiers of the State Council, listened to architectural specialists' opinions and encouraged the society and specialists to emancipate their minds, sum up their experiences and offer more suggestions on how to realize the four modernizations.

The congress, through democratic discussion, elected noted architect Yang Tingbao president of the society and Yan Zixiang, Chen Zhi, Jin Oubu, Wang Jiqi, Dai Nianci, Wang Huabin, Zhanag Kaiji, He Guangqian, She Junnan and Ren Zhenying vice presidents.

ANHUI'S ZHANG JINFU, OTHERS ATTEND ACROBATICS CONTEST

OW281657 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Finalists competed in seven individual events yesterday at the national acrobatics championship contest. Responsible persons of the Anhui provincial party committee and the provincial People's Government, Comrades Zhang Jinfu, Su Yu, Cheng Guanghua and Yang Jike, were present to see the contests.

Athletes who won first through eighth places in the seven individual events during the team competitions qualified to compete in the finals.

'OVERALL RENOVATION' OF PEOPLE'S COMMUNES CONSIDERED

OW281301 Tokyo KYODO in English 1234 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 28 Oct (KYODO)--The government of Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang, in another major departure from the legacy of the late Chairman Mao Zedong, plans to overhaul people's communes, rendering their administrative functions to local governments, a top economic policymaker said Tuesday.

In an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE, Xue Muqiao, director of the Economic Research Institute of the State Planning Commission, said the government is now studying "an overall renovation" of the people's communes that are economic as well as administrative organizations. Sources here said the remark indicated that people's communes, designed by the late Mao in 1958, have not fared well over the years.

Xue said the government will probably re-establish local municipalities, which had existed before the formation of the communes, to take over their administrative functions. Economic experts say what has been claimed as the supremacy of the communes--larger scale and public ownership of farmland--has not resulted in expansion in production. Xue also said it will take the government at least until 1983 or probably until 1985 to finish adjusting the country's economic programs. They were initially expected to be completed in 1982.

Touching on construction of the steel complex at Baoshan near Shanghai, Xue said the first stage of the huge plant will be completed in late 1982 but the government will not go ahead with the second stage until after "(satisfactory) financial conditions are set." Delegates at the recent National People's Congress (parliament) voiced concern over the complex's economic efficiency and location and environmental disruption it may cause when it goes into operation. Many local economists have called for cancellation of the second stage of the Baoshan steel complex, the largest industrial project ever carried out in China with technical assistance from Japanese steel makers. The complex was scheduled to start full operation in late 1984.

On other topics Xue said:

--It will take five to 10 years for the government to renovate the system of public enterprises.

--Joint-stock corporations may be set up but whether the government will also open stock exchange markets must be further studied.

--Owners of private business can employ apprentices but they must not form relations of management and labor.

--The government needs at least five years to work out a new price system to replace what he called the current irrational price structure.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES REGULATIONS ON LABOR-PROTECTION WORK

OW281425 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 28 Oct (XINHUA)--The WORKERS'DAILY reports today that the All-China Federation of Trade Unions has recently issued "regulations regarding the work of trade union group labor-protection inspectors".

The regulations stipulate that labor-protection inspectors should help trade union group leaders educate the workers in production safety, get workers to study government policies, laws and decrees on labor protection, the related rules of their enterprises and technical knowledge concerning production safety, and get them to exchange experience in operation safety. The inspectors should check machines and tools and the equipment from the point of view of safety from time to time and make sure that they are in good order.

They should help group leaders and related departments check up on the transportation, preservation and use of poisonous, combustible or explosive materials and other dangerous objects, keep a check on the harm done by dust, persist in the holding of special safety days and urge the administrative departments to solve special labor-protection problems, such as those of woman workers during their menstrual periods, pregnancies and maternity and nursing periods.

Under the regulations, labor-protection inspectors have certain defined rights: On determining that an accident is imminent, they have the right to stop operations, evacuate workers and report to group leaders and leaders at higher levels so as to avert accidents wherever possible; they have the right to stop anyone leading or performing an operation in violation of regulations and rules regarding safety and to report infraction to leaders and the safety-inspecting departments; and they have the right to bypass the immediate leadership to report on those who prevent their safety check-ups or take retaliatory measures to request the higher leadership to punish them.

GONGREN RIBAO ON WORKER MANAGEMENT OF ENTERPRISES

HK281001 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Oct 80 pp 1, 3

[Editorial: "The Staff and Workers Should Manage the Enterprises as Masters of the House"]

[Text] As masters of the state, the staff and workers have the right to manage the affairs of state and various types of economic and cultural work. This has been clearly stated by Marxism. However, in our factories and enterprises, we have not yet solved the problem of the staff and workers being the masters of the house. The staff and workers of many enterprises do not have the right of freedom of speech concerning important issues of the local enterprises. This is a defect in our current administrative and enterprise management systems. If we do not seriously attempt to solve this problem, the staff and workers will not be able to be masters of the house. Their sense of being the master of their own affairs, their sense of responsibility and their enthusiasm for carrying out the four modernizations will not be brought into full play. In addition, the superiority of the socialist system will not be fully shown and the four modernizations will not be smoothly accomplished. Thus, ensuring the staff's and workers' democratic rights of being the masters of the enterprises is a fundamental starting point for reforming the state leadership system and the economic management system in our country. Now that the party and state are strengthening socialist democracy and the legal system by delegating more decisionmaking power and by expanding the right of the staff and workers to manage their own enterprises, we should march firmly toward democratic enterprise management in line with the principles established by the party and the state.

The staff's and workers' right of being masters in managing enterprises is not granted by just anyone; it is determined by the socialist ownership of the enterprises. In enterprises under capitalist ownership, everything belongs to the capitalists, the workers are only selling their labor, and the workers can only succumb to the power and the will of the capitalists. In socialist enterprises, the staff and workers are the masters of the enterprises. If workers in the socialist enterprises only do their jobs and collect their wages, but are unable to take an interest in the important issues of the enterprises, then they are actually hired laborers. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out incisively: We cannot say that the rights of labor, education and social security are the rights of the people when they are managed by a small group of people. The laboring people's right to manage state affairs, enterprise operations and cultural and educational work is their greatest and most fundamental right under the socialist system. The staff and workers are not only laborers but managers. Of course, when an enterprise carries out democratic management, there is still the need for a unified and centralized system in production and management. [paragraph continues]

The enterprise should have an effective system to direct its production and should exercise highly centralized leadership in administration. In this way, it will be able to perform the functions of organization, direction, adjustment and coordination regarding production and management. However, administrative leaders in enterprises are public servants of the masses, and their power is granted to them by the masses. The public servants' responsibilities are to reflect the masses' desires, to represent their interests and to accept their supervision. In order to guarantee the staff's and workers' positions and their right to be the masters and to prevent the leading administrative personnel from becoming lords and masters, "the masses should have the right to select their responsible leaders, the right to dismiss them, and the right to understand and investigate every minute detail of their activities. The masses should also have the right to promote any worker to a position of taking on leadership tasks." ("Complete Works of Lenin," Vol 27, p 194)

Does having staff and worker management of the enterprises mean that we have to follow everybody's opinion? Does it mean that everybody can have his own way? Certainly not. In an enterprise where hundreds and thousands of people are working, if there is no unified will and action, everything will be anarchy and chaos. Therefore, with the staff and workers managing the enterprises as the masters of the house, we must abide by the principle of democratic centralism that the minority should obey the majority, and we must act according to the opinion of the majority, and on the basis of the right of individuals to air their opinions. Our country is currently promoting the system of congresses of staff and workers which is a good system for organizing the staff and workers to manage the enterprises as masters of the house. In accordance with the principles of democratic centralism, the system is set up in the following way: 1. The deputies to the staff and worker congresses are directly elected by the masses. They are under the supervision of the masses and their activities are directly related to those of the masses. The deputies of the staff and workers can extensively collect the opinions of the masses by various means so as to concentrate the wisdom of the masses. 2. At the congresses of the staff and workers, the deputies can air their opinions, draw on the collective wisdom and absorb all useful ideas, and discuss the important issues of the enterprises, so that they can make relatively correct decisions which conform to the party and to state policies and decrees. In this way, a unified will of all staff and workers of the enterprises will be formulated. 3. Resolutions adopted at the congresses of the staff and workers have binding force on all the staff and workers. On the basis of a high degree of democracy, the factory director or the manager has the right to issue orders, to conduct and implement the resolutions of the congress, so that the unified will can promptly become centralized action of all the staff and workers.

The system of congresses of staff and workers was a great creation of the working class of our country in the 1950's. However, because of various disturbances and sabotage, it is now being restored and developed only after the smashing of the "gang of four." By now, a number of enterprises and units have resumed or established the system of congresses of the staff and workers. In particular, large and medium enterprises in the cities in which industry is concentrated, have achieved faster development. The merit of the congresses of the staff and workers is that the staff and workers have different degrees of rights to air their opinions concerning the problems of enterprise management. Thus, their sense of being the master and their sense of responsibility have been strengthened. Their enthusiasm for production is enhanced and the work style of the administrative personnel of enterprises is significantly improved. This is a gratifying step toward enterprise management by the staff and workers and toward the accomplishment of the democratic management of enterprises.

We must also notice that the present system of congresses of staff and workers is far from perfect. The principal problem is their limited power. For example, they have no real power in making decisions on the important issues of the enterprises, nor do they have the power to appoint or dismiss, to commend or punish the leading personnel of the enterprises. Actually, they only have the right to criticize and to make suggestions, in the form of providing information and supervision. [paragraph continues]

To enable the congresses to function as a genuine medium through which the masses of staff members and workers exercise their rights as the masters of the enterprises, instead of functioning as a dispensable organ or a tool manipulated by the leaders, it is essential to make the congresses the enterprises' organ of power. The congresses should have the power to discuss and decide major matters of the enterprises, to elect and dismiss administrative leaders and to examine and supervise the work of all departments of the enterprise and their administrative personnel. Of course, the power of the congresses of staff and workers in these fields involves many questions relating to the system of leadership in the enterprise. Efforts to improve the congresses of staff and workers should be carried out with good preparation and in a step-by-step manner in accordance with the guidance of the relevant instructions given by their party Central Committee.

The establishment of socialist political and economic systems has created the prerequisites for staff and workers to manage the enterprises as the masters of the house. However, the realization of the right of staff and workers to be the masters of the house will not be achieved smoothly unless the staff and workers carry out incessant struggles against the remnants of feudal ideology, bureaucracy and patriarchal behavior, as well as the incessant development of socialist economy and of the political awareness of the masses, and the incessant raising of the organizational standard and the level of culture. In instituting the congresses of staff and workers system, and in the course of striving for the right of the staff and workers to be the masters, it is unimaginable that we will not meet stubborn resistance from people who stick to old ways, in particular from those who blindly worship the idea that "power is everything". It is also unimaginable that the staff and workers will instantly learn how to manage the enterprises and possess the ability to be masters. The remnants of anarchistic ideas existing among the staff and workers will disturb the normal democratic order. Thus, in order to ensure that the staff and workers are the masters, we must go through a process of development. The trade union, being the representative and the protector of the staff and workers' interests, has the responsibility to strive for the accomplishment of the democratic rights of the staff and workers. It should actively organize and absorb more staff and workers to study management, and it should participate in management and lead the masses to bravely struggle against bureaucracy and anarchism. Comrade Deng Xiaoping is right in saying: "Whether or not the unions have done their work properly is closely related to whether or not the staff and workers exercise their rights in being the masters of the house." We do believe that under the leadership of the party, the staff and workers will continuously make achievements in the struggle for genuine rights and in being the masters of the enterprises. A modern socialist China with a high degree of democracy and civilization is sure to be accomplished with this century.

GONGREN RIBAO DISCUSSES TRADE UNION'S ROLE, TASKS

OW250144 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1424 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 24 Oct (XINHUA)--Today's GONGREN RIBAO, in its column "Forum on Trade Union Work," carries an article that says: "Trade unions must accept party leadership, faithfully implement the party's line, principles and policies. However, accepting party leadership does not prevent trade unions from maintaining their own independence."

The article written by Ma Xingyuan, entitled: "A Trade Union's Independence Must Be Recognized" says: The essence of this issue is how to correctly understand and deal with the relations between the party and the trade unions. The communist party is the advanced part of the working class, and the pioneer of the working class. Trade unions are different. They are mass organizations formed by the working class on a voluntary basis. The communist party must lead the mass organization of its own class, but cannot substitute itself for such an organization. If the party is used to substitute trade unions, it will only bring losses to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and to the cause of socialism as well.

The article points out: In the late 50's, trade union organizations were greatly battered by the left-deviationist thinking. Some people believed that by accepting party leadership, trade unions denied their own independence. In their minds, party leadership and trade union independence were in total contradiction and were unable to co-exist. Otherwise, they blamed the trade unions for "opposing party leadership" or practicing syndicalism. Thus, they discarded dialectics and took the extreme road of metaphysics. They fundamentally denied the special role and tasks of trade unions, and deprived the trade unions of the realistic foundation of their existence.

The article says: Only by actively taking the initiative and independently and responsibly carrying out their work according to their own characteristics and on the basis of the masses' demands and aspirations will trade unions be able to actually play their role as the assistant of the party and the important representative of the worker masses. Trade union cadres must justly, boldly and freely carry out various activities compatible with the trade unions' own characteristics, and help the trade unions do a still better job in safeguarding the workers' democratic rights and material benefits, speaking and doing things for the workers, becoming organizations that the worker masses can fully trust, and shouldering the historical task of realizing the four modernizations.

HONGQI ON SYSTEMS SCIENCE IN ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT

HK281314 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 19 1 Oct 80 pp 30-31

[Article by Ding Hongmu (0002 7703 6206), chief engineer of Beijing Qinghe woolen textiles factory: "Apply System Science to Enterprise Management"]

[Text] One of the points I noticed on an inspection tour abroad last year is foreign countries' development in enterprise management. We should learn from their modern technological and managerial methods. Over the last 30 years we have had considerable success in enterprise management, which we should continue to develop and improve and not ignore altogether. However, we should also introduce advanced foreign management theories and technology into our country and learn from them, so as to strengthen, develop and increase the speed of modernization of our enterprise management.

Substantively, there is much in the modernization of enterprise management. One of the essential aspects is the application of systems science to enterprise management. In systems science, the object of study is treated as a system. The core of the theory is the integration, targeting and optimization of the system, which means that it starts with the system's integration, chooses the best methods, procedure and means, and reaches the expected target. The main work of the system is to obtain all kinds of information, carry out analysis, calculation and processing, storage and reporting, and then transmit the essential information. The application of systems science to enterprise management means treating an enterprise as a system and as one part of the social system, and running it according to the methods of systems science, so as to achieve the best enterprise management effect.

An enterprise is a unit which manufactures products with great efficiency. Industrial enterprises include such various components as scientific research, technological development, labor production, staff welfare, transportation and other aspects of management. They are at once highly varied and complex. If we do not build a set procedure to harmonize and solve the various relations in the enterprise, and learn to work systematically, enterprises will not be able to work smoothly and efficiently. Instead there will be disorder and contradictions.

To do well in enterprise management, we must do well within the enterprise itself as well as incorporate it within the social system, then study and solve the influence of social factors. The stages of production include energy consumption, product processing, packaging, and so forth. In the past we only attended to the processing of raw materials into finished products. The means of production, industrial design and technological conditions are concrete. This is called hard technology. Modern enterprise management should go beyond the realm of hard technology and be extended to marketing and market forecasting, which are called soft technology.

In modern enterprise management the practice of only attending to the internal management of enterprises is already outdated. An important element of enterprise management is the study of market feedback from outside the enterprise. Among the many elements of enterprise management, that of market feedback is gaining in importance. In a socialist country competition is inevitable. Whoever tries to stop competition with administrative means will surely hinder production development. Therefore, an enterprise should study not only raw materials and product processing, but also market feedback and the sales situation.

Product processing is concrete, whereas optimized conditions to meet market demand are abstract. This relation receives great attention abroad. For example, in an Italian company, there are 5,805 employees in the woolen textiles section, which is 26.7 percent of the entire staff; 10,599 employees in the garments section, which is 48.8 percent of the entire staff. Of the latter 1,059 are responsible for putting the products in order and packaging, which accounts for 10.33 percent of the staff of the whole section. This shows the importance of marketing and packaging. In the past our factory suffered from emphasis on production and a lack of emphasis on marketing. In the reforms in enterprise management held at selected points, we made a great effort to organize groups of technological and marketing personnel to penetrate the market, find out consumer needs, establish direct contact between factories and shops, install special windows, and establish trial sales outlets. We also convened meetings between factories and sales outlets to review market information and appraise products. Together we judged and selected 140 types of products and 13 types of new products, restored and developed 7 types of traditional products and 7 types of products in short supply. In this way, what is produced is exactly what is demanded. As a result, the consumers are pleased and production development is promoted. In last year's national assessment contest of woolen textile products, two of our factory's products achieved "good grade" status and five achieved "quality" status.

In an enterprise, scientific research-technological personnel on one side and sales-management personnel on the other often have different opinions on certain questions. The management personnel emphasize the effect of production progress and utilization of capital funds, whereas the technological-engineering personnel want to maintain product design and quality. Even on raw materials and dyes there is often discord between the two sides. One of the tasks of modern management is to unify all the aspects of management within systems engineering to reach the common goal. Leaders of enterprises should adjust the relations between all the aspects according to production needs. They should try as far as possible to make the best use of staff resources in order to promote productivity.

Systems science is a composite science of all branches of science and technology. Applied to management, systems science is related to engineering technology, quality control techniques, operational research, value engineering, and so forth. To do well in systems science, on the one hand we train professionals in this field, run courses in optimization and comprehensive quality control; on the other hand we collaborate with academic groups in society, colleges and universities, and scientific research departments. We formally recruit experts and scientific research personnel from such units as the Mathematics Department of the Science Institute, the Telecommunications Department of Qinghua University, the Aerodynamics Research Workshop of the Beijing Aeronautical Engineering Institute, and the Psychological Research Center of the Science Institute to participate in the modernization of enterprise management. This helps greatly in raising the standard of science and technology among enterprise management personnel and strengthening enterprise management itself.

To apply systems science to enterprise management and to raise the efficiency and accuracy in collecting and handling information, we need to use modern management equipment according to actual needs. Our factory uses Model 130 electronic calculators, the first step toward making quality control graphs. With the help of the Mathematics Department of the Science Institute, we began to replace complicated experimental data with tables and graphs. We also intend to strengthen modernization in surveying, testing and laboratory testing. There are tens of thousands of data in a modern enterprise. Only with modern means of surveying and testing can the data of a few dozen or a few hundred people in a working day be accurately reflected in a few seconds. Only then can it be digested and organized, and instructions be issued to initiate dozens of procedures to raise the efficiency of work. (Comrade Ding Hongmu died recently of illness after writing this article.)

HONGQI ON LEARNING FROM LENIN'S DEMOCRATIC WORKSTYLE

HK250300 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 19 1 Oct 80 pp 11-16

[Article by Xiong Fu (3574 1788): "Learn From Lenin's Democratic Workstyle"]

[Text] Lenin's theory on proletarian democracy is an important component of Leninism. Lenin himself was an outstanding model in the practice of proletarian democracy. His democratic workstyle was a fine example among the leaders of the international communist movement and was comparable to that of Marx and Engels. Lenin once said: "Among the people we are after all but a drop in the ocean, and we can administer only when we properly express what the people are conscious of." ("Collected Works of Lenin," Vol 33, pp 269-270) This brilliant idea does not only permeate the Leninist theory of democracy but also shone in his revolutionary practice throughout his life.

I

In inner-party political life, Lenin always acted like an ordinary party member. Lenin abhorred all kinds of eulogies which tended to put him above the party organization or set him above the party organization and the broad masses of party members.

On 31 July 1920, the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) passed a resolution which was personally drafted by Lenin. The resolution said: "The Politburo of the Central Committee holds that the two articles written by Gorkiy in COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL No 12, particularly the editorial, were most inappropriate. They were inappropriate because these articles not only lack a communist theme but on the contrary, they contained many anticommunist elements. From now on, these kinds of articles must absolutely not be allowed to appear in COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL." ("Collected Works of Lenin," Russian edition, Fifth edition, Vol 54, p 429) The "anticommunist elements" referred to in the resolution pertained to Gorkiy's article's exaggeration of Lenin's role in the Russian Revolution and failure to mention the leading role of the Bolshevik Party in the revolution. Gorkiy's article greatly exuberated the idea of personality cult in its unique and refined style. Although the articles were filled with Gorkiy's sincere love and respect for Lenin, they ran counter to Marxism and the principles of inner-party democratic life formulated by Lenin. Therefore, they were sharply criticized by Lenin. After that issue of COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL was published, Lenin requested that the magazine be withdrawn from circulation. A long time after this incident, Lenin still talked about this matter. At the meeting in honor of Lenin's 50th birthday held by the ninth party congress of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) and the Moscow city party committee, the principled stand Lenin took on the praises people lavished on him is also well known. Although Lenin's contributions were greater than all others in the history of the Russian proletarian revolution, Lenin's great vigilance and prohibition prevented the emergence of the phenomenon of personality cult during his lifetime.

During Lenin's time, the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet regime faced many stiff tests. During those grave moments, Lenin's thoughts, will and strategy often guided the party in times of confusion, hardship and darkness to find the correct program of action and the road to victory. It can be said that on those questions of principle which had a bearing on the fate of the revolution, Lenin made some mistakes. However, Lenin never used his prestige and position to impose his personal opinion on the whole party. Lenin strictly abided by the principle of collective leadership. He always acted as an ordinary party member and tried to influence the comrades around him and the leading organs of the party with the force of truth in order for the party to make the right decisions.

In September 1917, in order to urge the Bolsheviks to seize the opportunity to make the decision to stage armed insurrection, Lenin wrote two letters entitled "The Bolsheviks Must Seize Political Power" and "Marxism and Insurrection" to the Central Committee. In the meeting of the Central Committee held on 15 September, Lenin's letters were not given adequate attention. The meeting decided to postpone discussion on Lenin's letters, that is to say, postpone discussion on the question of armed insurrection. Lenin then repeatedly presented his views in the publications of the party, clearly pointing out the urgency of an immediate armed insurrection and the grave consequences of a postponement of insurrection, which might entail the total failure of the revolution, in order to make the cadres and members of the Bolshevik Party see the prevailing situation. In the subsequent meeting of the Central Committee on 10 October, Lenin's motion on staging an immediate armed insurrection was finally passed by a vote of 10 to 2. Such was Lenin's style: While insisting on principle, he respected the decision of the majority in the collective leadership. He actively worked to enable his comrades to fully grasp his opinion in order to form a new majority.

On the question of the signing of the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, Lenin again demonstrated his democratic style. When a majority of the comrades in the party Central Committee rejected Lenin's correct opinion on immediately signing the peace treaty, Lenin abided by the decision of the majority and upheld the party's principle of democratic centralism. At the same time, he exerted great efforts to minimize the losses suffered by the revolution due to the party's refusal to sign the peace treaty. Due to Lenin's efforts, the Central Committee made a decision to prolong the peace negotiations as much as possible and to avoid a breakdown in the negotiations. The third all-Russian Congress of Soviets also passed a resolution giving the Soviet Government full power to resolve the problem of war and peace. These two decisions were helpful in preventing the peace negotiations from being sabotaged and in preventing Trotsky and others from taking adventurist action. On 18 February 1918, the German forces staged an all-out offensive in their attempt to overthrow the Soviet regime. On 21 February, Lenin drafted an open letter to the people entitled: "The Socialist Fatherland Is in Danger." This was promulgated as an official call by the Soviet of the People's Commissars. Thousands upon thousands of people responded to the call of the party and the Soviet Government and surged to the frontline of the battlefield. At the same time, Lenin exerted all possible efforts to persuade the party Central Committee to immediately make a decision to sign the peace treaty. Finally, the party Central Committee accepted Lenin's correct proposal.

Lenin maintained this democratic style until his last years. On 6 October 1922, the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party passed a resolution on the monopoly system of foreign trade. Lenin considered the monopoly on foreign trade one of the economic lifelines of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat. However, this resolution actually undermined the monopoly on foreign trade. At that time, Lenin was very ill and was unable to participate in this plenary meeting. When he learned about what happened later on, he wrote a letter to Stalin on 13 October, expressing his dissenting opinion about this Central Committee Resolution. However, Lenin did not ask the Central Committee to rescind immediately this resolution according to his own completely correct opinion. He suggested that "this problem be reconsidered and restudied" and that the solution of this problem "be postponed for 2 months or to the next session. During this period, comprehensive and verified documents on our trade policy and experience could be gathered." ("Collected Works of Lenin," Vol 33, p 339) The reason why Lenin did this was precisely because the resolution was passed by a majority of the Central Committee and he himself still had to do some in-depth study. Therefore, the solution to this problem must be discussed by the plenary session of the Central Committee and not decided by any one individual. The Central Committee agreed with Lenin's suggestion.

In order to conduct new discussions, Lenin collected materials on various aspects and exchanged views and talked with comrades who were familiar with foreign trade work. On 18 December, the Central Committee held another plenary session. In this meeting, Lenin published a long letter, again stating in detail his views on maintaining the monopoly on foreign trade. After discussion, the plenary session passed a resolution on maintaining the monopoly on foreign trade, overruling the erroneous resolution passed in the preceding session.

Lenin not only persisted in his democratic style on important matters of principle, but also paid great attention to avoid placing himself above the collective leadership and carrying on the system of "only one person has the say" in handling daily affairs. After the October Revolution, the Council of Peasants' and Workers' Defense set up a working organ to take charge of everyday affairs in order to help in the work of the council. Lenin took charge of that organ. Decisions made by this working organ had to be approved by the Council of Peasants' and Workers' Defense or the Soviet of the People's Commissars. When Lenin made approvals on behalf of these two organs, he always insisted on asking for the concurrence of all the members of these two bodies. In the process of discussion, when there were dissenting opinions, Lenin would not even sign resolutions which he had been able to pass in the working organ's meetings as long as unanimous opinion had not been reached. The great atmosphere of democracy in the Bolshevik Party during Lenin's time was precisely established starting from these questions of procedure. These procedures directly served the purpose of institutionalizing democratic life in the party. With the institutionalization of inner-party democratic life, correct conclusions on important matters of principle were then possible through thoroughgoing comradely discussions. With Lenin's leadership by example, proletarian democracy was not confined to the works of the theoreticians and the slogans put forth by the leaders but was implemented in the work of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks). Lenin's democratic workstyle was the most important guarantee for bringing collective wisdom into full play.

Lenin was a man not a god. During the long years of revolutionary struggle, he also committed some errors. When he discovered that he had made a mistake, he was always courageous enough to admit and immediately correct it. Comrade Stalin had mentioned these two instances: In December 1905, during the all-Russian congress of Bolsheviks held in Finland, Lenin opposed the boycott of the state Duma. For a time, Lenin wanted to use the first state Duma, yet this state Duma was the product of an evil scheme of the Tsarist government. In the committee responsible for drafting the resolution on the stand to take toward the state Duma, in which Lenin was a member, most deputies were in favor of firmly boycotting the Duma. They explained their views on the state Duma. In the end, Lenin admitted his mistake. The congress made a decision on boycotting the Duma. On the eve of the October Revolution in 1917, while discussing the question of the democratic conference, Lenin disapproved of the Petrograd council's refusal to dissolve the democratic conference and suggested the arrest of its members. Practice showed that Lenin's view was wrong and the decision not to act according to Lenin's suggestion at that time was correct. After this incident, when Lenin learned about this point, he immediately admitted his mistake.

II

Lenin was not only the leader of the Bolshevik Party but also the leader of the Soviet state. However, in the eyes of the broad masses of cadres and people, Lenin was only a great public servant. Lenin paid great attention to maintaining close contacts with the broad masses of cadres and people. He took care to treat each comrade as an equal--whether they were leading cadres of the party and the state or ordinary people.

Comrade Stalin pointed out: "The vision of a genius, the ability to quickly grasp and see through the inner meaning of events that were about to unfold--this was Lenin's unique quality. This quality enabled him to formulate correct strategies and clear lines of action at turning points of the revolutionary movement." ("Selected Works of Stalin," Vol 1, p 183) The reason why Lenin possessed such an outstanding ability was because he skillfully used Marxist truths in his observations and analyses of the actual practice of the Russian Revolution on the one hand, while on the other, he was able to maintain very close ties with the broad masses of cadres and people and heed their views. This enabled him to keep close touch with the real situation in Russian society. The incident wherein Lenin insisted on the monopoly on foreign trade mentioned above was one example. Even though Lenin was very ill when he was dealing with this matter, he still tried to gather the views of comrades from different sectors by writing letters, collecting materials and organizing specialized committees to examine the materials and verify the conclusions. He not only talked with comrades familiar with this aspect personally, but also mailed materials on this question to many comrades requesting their views. His long letter to the Central Committee was composed only after many comrades had studied and discussed the problem.

In order to maintain close contacts with the broad masses of cadres, Lenin personally instructed the reform of the security system in the Kremlin palace. During the early period of the Soviet regime, visitors had to go through several checkpoints. They could be detained for very minor reasons. On this question, Lenin wrote several instructions to the chief of housing management of the Kremlin to warn him and express his strong dissatisfaction with his security system which obstructed his contacts with the cadres. In his note to the head of the security force of the Kremlin on 26 November 1921, Lenin wrote: "I have discovered once again that people who came to see me were stopped by the security guards...now, let me ask you again to set up a system in which people who come to see me, even those without any kind of pass, may freely call up my secretary and the telephone operator on the third floor exchange from the gate of the Kremlin and the main entrance of the Soviet of the People's Commissars. I am warning you because you have been taking my requests lightly." ("Collected Works of Lenin," Russian edition, Fifth edition, Vol 54, pp 35-36)

Lenin attached great importance to all letters addressed to him personally or to the Soviet of the People's Commissars, especially letters of complaint. Lenin personally issued instructions to the chief of the office of general affairs of the Soviet of the People's Commissars to report to him within 24 hours any written complaints and to report to him within 48 hours all oral complaints. As to the results on handling these complaints, he also demanded that strict supervision be enforced. Under Lenin's instruction, the Kremlin opened a reception office of the Soviet of the People's Commissars. Comrades working in the reception office had to report the general situation of work in the office to Lenin every 2 weeks. The system of receiving the masses in Soviet Government organs was thus established under the personal instruction and due to the concern of Lenin.

From October to December 1922, after his wounds healed, Lenin returned to the Kremlin to work for 2 months. During these 2 months, there was not a single day when Lenin did not receive cadres and ordinary people who came to visit him. Sometimes, he received as many as 10 or more in a day. Even as late as 2 months before he died, he was still receiving ordinary workers. His meetings with workers gave him great pleasure during his illness--comrades received by Lenin were also greatly inspired by Lenin's warm concern about them. He showed sincere concern for the ordinary workers and cadres. This was Lenin's very outstanding characteristic.

He treated ordinary working people in the following manner: One time, Lenin received a peasant. In the course of the conversation, he found out that the peasant's glasses had been damaged. He immediately wrote a short note to the People's Commissar for health at that time: "Comrade (Ivan Avanzhiavich Chekunov) is here with me. He is a charming peasant. He propagandizes the principles of communism in his own way. He lost his glasses and spent 15,000 rubles and got a pair of lousy glasses. Is there a way to help him get a pair of good ones? Please help him and have your secretary inform me whether this has been done." ("Collected Works of Lenin," Russian edition, Fifth edition, Vol 52, pp 83-84).

He treated children in the following manner: In autumn of 1921, Lenin walked past the gate of a school near the Kremlin palace. He saw children playing with a "football"--made from rags tied with a string. Lenin thought that was interesting, so he started a conversation with the children. The children were complaining that they could not buy a football. Lenin seriously listened to what the children had to say. Although it was difficult to solve the children's problem at that time, the children received a gift from Lenin a few days later--a real football.

He treated cadres in the following manner: Among the collected works of Lenin, short notes similar to the following are frequently found: Comrade so-and-so, please arrange for a rest house near Moscow for comrade so-and-so; comrade so-and-so, your attitude toward "state property" (meaning, the health of cadres) has become obnoxious; Comrade so-and-so lives very far and she has to walk to and from work. We must take care of her.... On 21 May 1922, Lenin wrote the following note to Stalin: Please transmit the following request of mine to the Secretariat of the Central Committee for approval: Allow expert surgeon (F. N. Rozanov) and his son to go to Riga for a vacation in July.

He showed particular concern for comrades in arms who had fought at his side. In 1921, Stalin was recuperating in the city of Nalchik in Georgia. Later, Stalin cut short his recuperation to participate in the plenary session of the Caucasian Bureau of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party. Lenin personally instructed that a quiet quarter be prepared for Stalin in the Kremlin. Lenin's close comrade in arms Sverdlov died of a viral flu. At that time, this contagious disease had already claimed many lives. However, during Sverdlov's final moments, Lenin took the risk of contracting the disease and ignored the warnings of the doctors and went to the room of Sverdlov. He stayed for 15 minutes at his bedside. Lenin was such a person. He showed more concern and love for his comrades than for himself. Anyone who had been the subject of Lenin's warm concern would forever cherish his great image--the image of a people's servant.

III

The October Socialist Revolution was a great epochmaking event in human history. In this mass scale, complex and intense class battle which was unprecedented in history, clashes between different ideologies and political thoughts often appeared in the Bolshevik Party. As the leader of the party, Lenin fully carried out democracy in resolving these contradictions. He embodied both the uncompromising party spirit of a great Marxist and the breadth of vision of a proletarian statesman. In his attitude toward comrades who had committed mistakes, this quality was most outstanding. Lenin had always united with and kept close ties with comrades who had committed political errors but had corrected their errors in subsequent revolutionary practice. Lenin's attitude toward comrades who participated in the "god-seekers" group was a touching example.

1905 was a time of political difficulty for the Bolshevik Party. Some intellectuals in the party wavered in their convictions politically; they took the opportunist line. Ideologically and philosophically, they presented varied anti-Marxist views. The "god-seekers" was a small group of intellectuals who insisted on anti-Marxist viewpoints led by Bogdanov. The "god-seekers" wanted to integrate Marxism and religion. Lunacharskiy even held that "socialism is a religion" and it is the highest form of religion of the future. The words and deeds of the "god-seekers" directly undermined the guiding role of Marxist theory in the proletarian revolutionary movement. Lenin waged a polemical debate with them on this point and safeguarded the purity of Marxism. [paragraph continues]

Later, Lunacharskiy, who had been a leading member of the "god-seekers," abandoned his erroneous political platform and ideological viewpoints. Lenin still had high regards for him. Lenin had always highly respected Lunacharskiy's talents. He regarded him as an unusually brilliant person and a good comrade. Lenin was filled with joy when Lunacharskiy returned to the stand of the Bolsheviks. After the October Revolution, Lunacharskiy became the first people's commissar for education and remained such until 1929. During his term of office, Lunacharskiy became a brilliant literary theoretician and made outstanding contributions in the propaganda of Marxist literary theory. Gorkiy also had connection with the "god-seekers" for a time. Lenin was very concerned about him politically. On questions of principle, he always clearly presented his views to Gorkiy and criticized Gorkiy's incorrect views to help him stand on the side of the Bolsheviks.

Lenin's attitude toward some comrades who participated in the activities of the "left communists" was also a good example. In early 1918, Lenin was in the minority in the party on the question of the signing of the treaty of Brest-Litovsk. Opposition to Lenin's correct proposal mainly came from the "left communists" in the party. They were opposed to signing a peace treaty. The Moscow party committee went as far as passing a motion stating that "due to distrust in the political line and members of the Central Committee," it did not trust the Central Committee. Due to the erroneous stand taken by the "left communists" on the question of the treaty, the Bolshevik Party was faced with a great danger. After intense struggle, Lenin's correct line was finally confirmed by the whole party during its emergency seventh party congress. Dzerzhinskiy and Uritskiy subsequently returned to the camp of Lenin's correct line. During the seventh party congress, Dzerzhinskiy was elected as one of the 10 members of the Central Committee. Uritskiy was also elected as an alternate member of the Central Committee. Other comrades who had opposed Lenin or committed political errors continued to remain in leadership posts. Even Bukharin remained as a member of the Central Committee of the Seventh Party Congress and Lomov, one of the leaders who organized the Moscow party committee's opposition against the Central Committee, was later elected member of the Central Committee.

Lenin's democratic workstyle was characterized by great tolerance. His tolerance extended to people who had taken a political stand against the Bolsheviks but not engaged in activities against the Soviet regime after the October Revolution. Lenin insisted on looking at people from the perspective of an entire historical process. Such was his attitude toward Plekhanov. Plekhanov belonged to the first generation of Russian Marxists. After 1903, he gradually took an anti-Bolshevik political stand and joined the camp of the Mensheviks. However, in his early political activities, he had made great contributions to the Russian Revolution. His theoretical works elaborating on Marxism had nurtured a whole generation of Russian Marxists. After Plekhanov died, Lenin personally approved the holding of his funeral and proposed the publication of his philosophical writings. Lenin's assessment of Plekhanov's works was as follows: "Without studying--precisely studying--all the philosophical works by Plekhanov, one cannot become a conscious and true communist because his works constitute some of the most outstanding works in the entire collection of writings in international Marxism." ("Selected Works by Lenin," Vol 4, p 453) After Plekhanov parted ways with Lenin politically, he also wrote a series of theoretical works. Lenin still gave these works favorable evaluation, saying that they made splendid elaborations on Marxist philosophy. Semashko, the People's Commissar for Health after the October Revolution, was Plekhanov's nephew. For a time, he often went to visit Plekhanov. Each time he came back from a visit to Plekhanov's place, Lenin would ask in detail what Plekhanov said, how his health was and other questions, out of concern for Plekhanov. Martov and Axelrod retired from political life after the October Revolution. Lenin still wanted to see them before he died. He also asked other comrades to inquire about their living conditions.

When talking about the future leaders of the party, Lenin criticizes Stalin for being "too rude." He pointed out that as the party's general secretary, he ought to be "more patient, more loyal, more polite, and more attentive to comrades, less capricious, etc." He held that "this is such a trifle as may acquire a decisive significance." ("Collected Works of Lenin," Vol 36, p 618) This opinion was consistent with Lenin's democratic style all throughout his lifetime. Lenin consistently adopted this attitude toward his comrades, including those comrades who had committed grave mistakes. Due to the fact that Lenin, the leader of the Bolshevik Party carried out a highly democratic workstyle, struggle within the Bolshevik Party was conducted in a democratic atmosphere and the party was unprecedentedly united and strong. Later, Stalin committed errors during the purges and this resulted in a long period of abnormal democratic life in the party. One important reason for this was Stalin deviated from the principles of inner-party democratic life formulated by Lenin. We can also learn a lesson from this. The democratic style of a leading cadre of the party, particularly the leader, as an individual greatly influences the strength and vitality of inner-party democratic life. On the other hand, the establishment of a democratic workstyle in the leaders also depends on the institutionalization of inner-party democratic life, for instance, on the full functioning of the party's supervisory organs, Lenin realized and stressed this during his last years.

The reason Lenin was able to achieve such a democratic workstyle was because he had a deep understanding of history. Lenin had said that the wisdom of thousands upon thousands of creators will create a much greater thing than the vision of the greatest genius. Lenin looked at his relationship with the party and all the working people from the level of historical materialism. Only from this level can one explain: why was Lenin on guard against eulogies which placed him above the party at all times; how was Lenin able to maintain flesh-and-blood ties with his comrades and the masses; why was Lenin consistently against equating him with the entire cause of the proletarian revolution; how was Lenin always able to uphold principles while at the same time paying attention to uniting with comrades in the struggles and oppose the tendency of branding all normal differences of opinion in the course of work as "antiparty" or "counter-revolutionary." These should all serve as food for thought for us.

It is far from possible to make a comprehensive exposition on Lenin's democratic workstyle in one article. Conducting studies on Lenin's revolutionary practice and studies on his theoretical writings are both important tasks for our theoretical workers. The common goal of these two undertakings is--to enable us to learn lessons from Lenin as a great example and ensure that our party and inner-party democratic life will forever advance on the correct road.

RENMIN RIBAO DEPLORES VIOLATIONS OF 'GUIDING PRINCIPLES'

HK280555 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Oct 80 p 3

[Commentator's article: "We Cannot Be Indifferent to the Phenomenon of Violating the 'Guiding Principles'"]

[Text] The "guiding principles for inner-party life"--the regulations which the whole party is required to follow--have been in force for more than half a year. After studying the "guiding principles" and putting them into practice, many party organizations and party members have achieved definite results in putting right the party's style and in strengthening party discipline. It is wrong and goes against reality not to notice encouraging changes that are occurring in the party's style and party discipline, or even to believe that there is no difference in having or not having the "guiding principles," or to lose confidence in improving the party's style.

However, we should see that there are in fact a few party members who are indifferent to party rules and regulations. They continue to abet undesirable practices, even to the point of violating the law and discipline. A few party members and leading cadres in particular urge others to do things strictly according to the "guiding principles" and talk about "setting personal examples" themselves. However, they knowingly violate the "guiding principles" in practice, thus giving rise to very bad impressions among the masses. We must not be indifferent to this undesirable phenomenon, which is inconsistent and goes against party rules and regulations. This is because outward compliance accompanied by secret disobedience raises the crucial questions of whether the "guiding principles" adopted by the party Central Committee really count, of whether the party's fine traditions and workstyle can be restored and promoted and of whether the party's prestige can be enhanced. For this reason, party organizations at all levels and particularly discipline inspection departments must deal seriously with party members and cadres who have violated the "guiding principles."

How should we handle those party members and cadres who have infringed on the "guiding principles"? The "guiding principles" clearly stipulate that "if any party member is involved in violating these principles, he will be criticized and given corrective education. In cases where the nature of the violation is serious, the offenders must be subjected to disciplinary measures or even be expelled from the party." While naturally we should avoid resorting to punishment in dealing with errant party members, we must discipline incorrigible offenders according to party regulations instead of condoning their actions by merely giving them persuasive education. Only by doing this can we prove to the masses that our party takes a serious view of such violations. When the discipline inspection committee of the Jilin provincial party committee was engaged in studying and implementing the "guiding principles," some party members and cadres continued to regale themselves and take sightseeing trips with public funds. They were even involved in such serious offenses as embezzling public funds and unlawfully occupying public property. After these violations had been closely examined and intercession on behalf of the offenders discouraged, they were dealt with in a strict manner. Handling these violations in such a way completely conformed to what is set forth in the "guiding principles."

However, the party committees and discipline inspection departments in some localities have not adopted this approach. When the question of tidying up party discipline is raised, they become very eloquent in their discussions of the matter. However, when violations of party discipline are discovered, they do nothing to criticize or to stop the offenders. When problems have been repeatedly uncovered by the masses and when superiors at a higher level urge that the violations be handled expeditiously, they take no action at all. The resurgence of factionalism, the fears of relevant departments and of their leadership of becoming involved because they themselves are not clean, and plain bureaucratism and liberalism are the causes of law violations, laxity in law enforcement and negligence of duty. Regarding the recurring problem of the commonplace occurrence of violations of law and discipline, they believe in the conciliatory spirit of letting bygones be bygones. This attitude of disregarding the party spirit on matters of principle and of making peace with people so that they themselves can have peace is very wrong. If this is allowed to take its natural course and if people compromise with the violations of the "guiding principles" for the sake of peace, then these principles will no longer be valid in some places and units and they may become just a scrap of paper.

Making rules to stop violations of discipline in an important sense exemplifies our party's constant effort to strengthen organizational discipline. As long as the whole party takes prompt action and everyone imposes exacting demands on himself according to the "guiding principles," so as to firmly oppose violations of the "guiding principles" and to eliminate evil trends, our party's prestige will be speedily restored and enhanced. It will then be possible to strengthen and to improve party leadership in the four modernizations.

GUANGMING RIBAO COMMENTARY ON FRAME-UP IN SHANXI

HK281400 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 19 Oct 80 p 1

[Short commentary: "Let Us Wait and See"]

[Text] One year after the "gang of four" were smashed, a big frame-up or a so-called "armed rebellion in Puxian County" was concocted in Linfen Prefecture, Shanxi Province; it is a case in which a county party committee secretary was hounded to death and over 200 people were persecuted! One of the charges made was so-called "opposition to Dazhai"! This is cause for indignation. It sets people to thinking.

The party Central Committee has reiterated that victims of false and wrong accusations must be rehabilitated. However, after the 3d Plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee, when Comrade Luo Guibo, second secretary of the CCP provincial committee, discovered this frame-up and sent a group to make an investigation, he met with stubborn resistance. The chief concoctors of this frame-up, in open defiance, again illegally put victim Sang Baozhen in jail! Is this not strange? On learning this in the summer of this year, the Central Discipline Inspection Committee repeatedly urged the Shanxi Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee to press on with the investigation and to seriously deal with the matter. The Shanxi Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee and the Linfen CCP Prefectural Committee also sent investigation groups. However, so far the victims of this frame-up have not been thoroughly rehabilitated. The chief concoctors of the frame-up are still at large. They remain as officials, throwing their weight around! People cannot help asking: Why is it so easy to have concocted a frame-up there and yet so difficult to straighten things out? Why is it so easy to have victimized good people and yet so difficult to bring those willful offenders and law-breakers to justice? What stands in the way of rehabilitating the victims of false and wrong accusations?

The voice of the victims of false accusations and the masses is so powerful. The Central Discipline Inspection Committee is firm and clear-cut in its demand for the rehabilitation of victims of this frame-up. Now, let us watch and see what action the departments and responsible persons concerned of the Shanxi provincial party committee and Linfen party committee will take!

There must be a solution to this matter. Party discipline is in black and white for all to see. Justice has a long arm. How can those law-breakers get off scot-free? Let us wait and see!

SURVEY REPORTS AVAILABILITY OF FOOD AT VILLAGE FAIRS

OW290946 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 29 Oct 80

["Business Goes Up, Prices Come Down at China's Village Fairs"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Oct (XINHUA)--A 40 percent increase in trade volume was registered at China's village fairs in July-September over the same 1979 period, according to a sample survey made by the General Administration for Industry and Commerce.

Average prices at these fairs were 1.6 percent less at the end of September than a year before, said the administration. In the same period, the price gap between the village fairs and state-run shops had narrowed by 19 percent, it said, quoting statistics from 206 village fairs in 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

Food grains on sale at these fairs increased by 43 percent, edible vegetable oils by 47 percent, pork by 46 percent, eggs by 35 percent and vegetables by 38 percent. Grain is available on the market at all times, even in areas where serious natural adversities had damaged or destroyed part of the crops, according to the administration. In most of the afflicted areas, grain prices at village fairs have remained stable or dropped somewhat, it noted.

LITERARY THEORISTS DISCUSS HUMAN NATURE, HUMANITARIANISM

OW290929 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Tianjin, 29 Oct (XINHUA)--More than 200 researchers from different parts of China working on Marxist theory as it relates to literature gathered in Tianjin between October 15 and 23 for the first full-scale symposium on human nature and humanitarianism to be held in 30 years.

In past years, theories of human nature and humanitarianism were often criticized in the name of class analysis and became synonymous with bourgeois or revisionist literary theory.

The participants at the recent conference discussed the relationship between human nature and class nature and other related issues. They agreed that the full airing of such matters would be beneficial to the avoidance of stereotyped writing in literature.

RURAL READERS CRITICIZE UNEVEN PERIODICAL DISTRIBUTION

OW282117 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1247 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Beijing, 28 Oct (XINHUA)--The BANYUE TAN [SEMI-MONTHLY] Editorial Department has recently received a number of readers' letters criticizing some local post and telecommunications offices for their shortcomings in distributing newspapers and periodicals.

In their letter, Yang Hengshan and Xu Yanling said: Many newspapers and periodicals have resumed or begun publication during the past 2 years. However, it is very difficult for rural cadres and commune members to subscribe to newspapers and periodicals. One situation finds some post and telecommunications departments only distributing newspapers and periodicals in cities but not in rural areas. Even a county seat is not included in the "city" category. As a result, people in the rural areas cannot get newspapers and periodicals to read while these publications pile up at newsstands in cities and are often sold at reduced prices.

A second situation is that periodicals are distributed according to quotas and only a few copies of a periodical are delivered to a county seat. There is no chance at all for general readers to subscribe to such periodicals as BANYUE TAN, DAZHONG DIANYING [MASS CINEMA], SHICHANG BAO [MARKET] and RENMIN WENXUE [PEOPLE'S LITERATURE].

The third situation is that no efforts are made to publicize newspapers and periodicals or to solicit subscriptions. Things are made difficult for people who want to subscribe to periodicals.

Still another situation to which readers have reacted strongly is that periodicals are delivered very slowly.

The Directorate-General of Posts under the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications on 20 October sent an official letter to all provincial, municipal and autonomous regional posts and telecommunication administrations. Quoting some of the readers' critical letters received by the BANYUE TAN Editorial Department, the official letter calls on posts and telecommunications offices in all localities to make a serious check on their distribution of newspapers and periodicals, to take measures to solve the existing problems, to improve their work in this regard and to do a good job in distributing newspapers and periodicals in 1981.

MEMORIAL MEETING HELD FOR FORMER RAILWAYS OFFICIAL

OW290106 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1704 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 28 Oct (XINHUA)--Wang Xiaobin, vice minister of the Railways Ministry, died of cancer on 22 September at the age of 62.

Comrade Wang Xiaobin was a native of Fengxian County, Jiangsu. He joined the revolution in September 1937 and became a Chinese Communist Party member in December of the same year. He successively assumed the posts of district party committee secretary, director of the county CCP Committee's United Front Work Department, county party committee secretary, county magistrate, prefectural CCP Committee member and director of the prefectural CCP Committee's United Front Work Department. After he was transferred to railway work, he was appointed as a director of a railways bureau and party secretary, later a director of a bureau under the Railways Ministry, and then vice railways minister.

In more than four decades since he joined the revolution, he worked hard and faithfully, thereby making fruitful contributions to the party and people and an outstanding contribution to the construction and development of railways in our country. With his professional knowledge of railway transportation, he made quite a few valuable suggestions on speeding up the modernization of railways. Diligently studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and resolutely implementing the party's line, principles and policies, he resisted and waged struggles against the interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" during the 10 chaotic years. In providing leadership in work, he knew how to follow the mass line, consciously observe party discipline and safeguard party unity. He led a simple life, was strict on himself, cared for others and did not seek special privileges. Comrade Wang Xiaobin was a long-tested comrade and outstanding member and cadre of our party.

A memorial meeting for Comrade Wang Xiaobin was held at the Babaoshan Cemetery of Revolutionaries on 29 September.

GUANGMING RIBAO CARRIES LISHI YANJIU TABLE OF CONTENTS

HK281416 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 11 Oct 80 p 3

[Table of contents of LISHI YANJIU No 5, 1980]

[Text] Article by Luo Rongqu: "A Brief Discourse on the Internal Relations Between the Great Motive Force and Ultimate Cause of Historical Development"

Article by Song Ming: "Doubts on 'The Concept of the Asiatic Mode of Production--a Question Clear and of Itself'"

Article by He Zuorong: "Also Talk About the Concept of the Asiatic Mode of Production"

Article by Wang Shubai and Zhang Shenheng: "Mao Zedong Changes his World Outlook During his Youth"

Article by Chen Shiqi: "On the Characteristics of the Administration of Modern Chinese Customs"

Article by Li Boxiang, Cai Yonggui and Bao Zhengting: "The Amount of Imported Opium and Silver Outflow in the 1930's"

Article by Yang Kuan: "The Reforms and Functions of Iron Farm Tools in Chinese History"

Article by Yu Huaqing and Zhang Tinghao: "A Study on Wine-Making Industry in the Han Dynasty"

Article by Ma Hongshan: "Did Ideological 'Differences of Principle' Occur During the Early and Late Periods of Liu Xie?--a Discussion with Comrade Wang Yuanhua"

Article by Chen Shu: "'Rice-Cooking' Practices in Liao-Jin-Yuan"

Article by Xiang Nan and Yang Ruowei: "On the Marriage System of the Qidan Nationality"

Article by Huang Zhongye: "An Explanation on 'Types of Manure'"

Article by Lu Zhijian: "A Study on Luoxia Hong and Huangmen Laogong"
Article by Lui Yixiang: "A Survey of 'The Important Events of Ming History'"
Article by Wang Tingke: "When Was the Baxi Conference Held?"
Article by Lu Xianggan: "Dacia Civilization and the Formation of the State of Dacia"
Article by Zou Qiyu: "The Question of Whether King (Kunlan) Kamheng of Sukhothai Ever Visited China--a Mystery in the History of the Sino-Thai Relations"
Article by Duan Muzheng: "An Inquiry on 'Napoleon' by (Dilaer Rang) [5530 2139 3643 6245]-- a New Biography on Napoleon"

BRIEFS

FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY JOURNAL--Beijing, 28 Oct (XINHUA)--WAIGUO CHANPIN YU JISHU [FOREIGN PRODUCTS AND TECHNOLOGY], edited by the China International Trade Promotion Commission, publishes its inaugural issue 28 October. The aims of the quarterly journal are to introduce new foreign products and technology, report on economic and technical exchange and cooperation between China and foreign countries, and review the trend of international trade. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1536 GMT 28 Oct 80 OW]

ALL-ARMY OUTSTANDING FILMS--Beijing, 28 Oct (XINHUA)--The PLA General Staff Department and General Political Department on 28 October held the first all-army outstanding films award-issuing ceremony in Beijing. A total of 12 military educational films and documentaries made by PLA units since the downfall of the gang of four were commended. Present at the ceremony were Zhang Zhen, deputy chief of General Staff of the PLA, Hua Nan, deputy director of the General Political Department, and Li Yuan, deputy director of the General Logistics Department. Zhang Donghuan, deputy director of the Military Training Department under the General Staff Department, spoke at the ceremony, calling for making more and better films on military education. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1658 GMT 28 Oct 80 OW]

INTEGRATED CIRCUITS OUTPUT--China has scored gratifying results in the production of integrated circuits. At present there are some 140 units under the Fourth Ministry of Machine Building, which produce 40 million semiconductor integrated circuits annually. The units produce, in batches, 340 kinds of small and medium-sized integrated circuits, including the circuits for TV sets and centralized sound equipment. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 28 Oct 80 OW]

OPERA TROUPE IN BEIJING--The Suzhou Municipal Beijing Opera Troupe performed a popular opera "Li Huiniang" in Beijing on 25 and 26 October. Zhou Yang, Huang Zhen as well as noted figures of the capital's literary and art circle, including (Chen Guangmei), (Wu Xie), (Zhao Qun) and (Zhang Junqiu), watched the performance and met the performers. Comrades Zhou Yang and Huang Zhen praised the success of the performance. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Oct 80 OW]

ANHUI PROVINCE CALLS FOR INCREASING PRODUCTION, INCOME

OW290420 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1529 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Hefei, 28 Oct (XINHUA)--According to a report by XINHUA reporter Chen Baoshan, the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee and the Provincial People's Government recently studied the financial situation in the province and decided that efforts must be made to increase production and revenue in the last 2 months of the year. At the same time, efforts must be made to keep expenditures within the limits of income and keep new expenditures under strict control so as to ensure a balance of revenue and expenditures in the province.

During the first half of this year, plans for the development of industry and financial plans in Anhui were fulfilled fairly well. However, the financial situation has not been as ideal since the beginning of the third quarter, as some of the localities did not pay enough attention to financial work. As of the end of September, revenues were much lower than the national average.

In mid-October, the provincial CCP Committee and the provincial People's Government called a meeting of responsible persons and directors of the economic commissions and financial bureaus in various prefectures and cities. Those attending the meeting believed that the fourth quarter of the year has always been a busy time for industrial production and revenue. So long as we carry out our work in a down-to-earth manner, we have hopes of fulfilling our revenue plans.

After the discussions with comrades of the departments concerned in various prefectures and cities, the provincial People's Government decided to further tap production potential, open up more financial resources and to try to increase the production of light and textile products that have a good market during the last 2 months of this year so as to increase revenues and profits. As for a number of units which owe interest and taxes, the provincial CCP Committee suggested checking with each unit to find out why they have not made their payments. As for units with a large overstock of products, it is necessary to help them promote sales, use their capital flexibly and reduce the amount of idle funds. In dealing with those who have available funds but refuse to pay, it is suggested that the people's bank deduct payments from their accounts.

Another measure put forward by the provincial CCP Committee and People's Government is to strictly control nonproductive expenditures and subsidies of all descriptions for losses incurred in turning out products in excess of production quotas. No financial subsidies or bank loans will be made to units which suffer losses from producing products in excess of plans or targets or from producing products which they are not asked to produce. Units are not allowed to go their own way. Nor should they make exceptions to reduce revenues and increase expenditures. For those exceptions made which are in contradiction with the overall situation, it is necessary to take the entire situation into consideration and conscientiously make corrections.

Anhui Province has also decided to utilize economic methods and interests to whip up the enthusiasm of all those concerned in increasing revenues while reducing expenditures.

ZHEJIANG'S TIE YING ON RURAL ECONOMY AT PARTY CONFERENCE

OW281445 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Report on concluding report by Tie Ying at recent Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee work conference]

[Excerpts] Comrade Tie Ying pointed out in his concluding report: Many things should be done in the rural areas. Improving the production responsibility system and readjusting the rural economic structure are two important links. If these two links are properly strengthened, agriculture will develop more rapidly in an all-round way.

Comrade Tie Ying stressed the importance of continuing to pay close attention to agriculture. He said: Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. Agricultural production and rural work remain the focus of our efforts. During the coming winter and spring, as well as the entire year of 1981, we must strive to achieve a good harvest and make that our most important task.

What are the important links to be firmly grasped in the rural areas during the coming winter and spring and the rest of the next year? Comrade Tie Ying pointed out: First of all, it is necessary to earnestly study and implement the party Central Committee's documents on further strengthening and improving the system of agricultural production responsibility. What should party committees do? Briefly, they should study the documents, sum up experience, train cadres and build up a managerial and administrative force. During the coming winter and spring, the prefectures and municipalities should run short-term training classes or use other methods to train cadres by stages and in groups, first country and commune cadres not engaged in production, and then production-brigade and production-team cadres.

The purpose in establishing and perfecting various systems of production responsibility is to make the relations of production more suited to the level of development of the productive forces. What kind of production responsibility system should be adopted for a specific locality must be determined by its suitability to local conditions. We must not demand that all localities adopt the same kind of production responsibility system.

Most places, communes and production brigades and teams in our province are well advanced in production and have a quite firmly established collective economy. They need not, and should not, adopt the system of fixing farm output quotas for each household. Places which have for a long time depended on "resold grain," production loans and relief are very few in our province. There are also some places where the foundation of agricultural cooperation has been weak from the beginning. Some production teams in these places have already adopted the system of fixing output quotas for each household. They should be allowed to do so. We should strengthen their leadership, help them do better in production, encourage them to develop the collective economy, and guide them in various ways according to circumstances to gradually raise their level of collectivization.

Next, it is necessary to further readjust the structure of the agricultural economy and bring into play the favorable agricultural economic conditions in our province. At present, taking the province as a whole, the structure of agricultural economy is still not rational enough, and the favorable conditions have not yet been brought into full play. We must continue to study and solve this problem.

1. It is necessary to reform the system of agricultural planning and give the communes and production brigades and teams the power to make their own decisions on what to grow based on local conditions. Beginning with the next year, the state will no longer issue rigid plans on what to grow and output targets to people's communes and production brigades and teams. Instead, it will issue plans and targets as a guidance. On the condition of guaranteed fulfillment of state purchase plans, the communes and production brigades and teams will have the right to decide on what crops to grow according to local conditions. They will grow whatever crops are suitable, and departments at higher levels should not interfere with them arbitrarily.

2. It is necessary to reform the structure of the rural labor force according to the needs in developing the rural economy in an all-round way and bring into full play the strong points of the labor force in our province. At present, the distribution and employment of the rural labor force is not quite rational. Basically it is a single-employment system, with the vast majority of able-bodied people crowding on an average of 0.72 mu of farmland per person. In order to feed themselves and to become well to do, the peasants naturally have to find a way out elsewhere. It is wrong and impossible to tie all the surplus rural labor force to agriculture and not to allow it to move to other jobs. What should be done is: Make overall arrangements for the rational use of the labor force, open all avenues for employment and bring about an all-round development of the rural economy under the unified leadership of the communes, production brigades and teams and in accordance with the needs of the development of various trades in the rural areas and the abilities and special skills of each able-bodied person.

How should we bring into play the strong points of the rural labor force? Comrade Tie Ying pointed out: First of all, we should continue to develop the range and quality of agricultural production. A large amount of labor is needed to develop (?production) bases. In rural areas, labor-intensive trades, such as bamboo, straw, wicker and rattan weaving; lace, embroidery, wood engraving; stone carving; and so forth, should be energetically developed according to market demands. In addition, it is necessary to actively develop the following trades according to local conditions:

The building and building-materials trades. At present, our province already has a rather large full-time construction force in the communes and production brigades and teams. Based on the requirements of national construction, this force can still be expanded in a planned way in order to contract for construction work in cities and other provinces. Our province is abundant in building materials resources. Yet at present there is a shortage of building materials in both urban and rural areas. There are broad prospects for the development of the building-materials industry.

Rural transport services. With the growth of industrial and agricultural production, transport volume is rapidly increasing. We should actively help the communes and production brigades and teams develop collective transport services and remove all the unreasonable restrictions.

Collectively owned commercial enterprises by communes and production brigades and teams. With the development of a diversified economy in the rural areas, the communes and production brigades and teams are in possession of increasing quantities of commodities. State-run commercial departments and supply and marketing cooperatives should step up procurement and sales of farm and sideline products. In addition, the collective commercial organizations of the communes and production brigades and teams can also serve as purchasing and marketing agents for state-run commercial units and supply and marketing cooperatives.

Rural service and repair trades. Restaurants, inns, photographic services, tailors and repair services are acutely short in rural areas. Machineries for production and their household uses are rapidly increasing in rural areas, and repair services fall far behind demands. All these trades have a bearing on agricultural production and the people's livelihood, and they all can provide jobs for a large number of people. Therefore, they should be developed under proper leadership in a well-planned way.

Only a few places have done a good job in the use of marsh gas in the rural areas. Most places have not even started to use it. From now on, consideration should be given to appointing one marsh gas worker or setting up a specialized marsh gas team in every production brigade. This marsh gas worker or team will receive training and be responsible for the building and management of marsh gas generating pits for the production brigade.

In what way can the rural economic structure be considered as more rational? Comrade Tie Ying pointed out: We may consider measuring it by the following criterion: Make the best possible use of the land and men and materials and ensure smooth circulation of goods. When all this is achieved, the rural economic structure should be considered rather rational.

BRIEFS

FUJIAN NAVIGATION BEACONS--Fuzhou, 28 Oct (XINHUA)--Two newly built navigation beacons have been put into use at Cape Zhenhai in Xiamen Harbor, Fujian. They were erected by a certain PLA navy unit at the request of the Fujian Provincial Communications Department. They are 9.4 and 14.9 meters high respectively. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0805 GMT 28 Oct 80 OW]

JIANGSU INDUSTRIAL ART SOCIETY--The Jiangsu Provincial Industrial Art Society was founded in Nanjing. The inaugural meeting was held 25-28 October. The provincial People's Government sent greetings to the meeting. Responsible persons of the provincial Economic Commission, Light Industry Department and Scientific and Technical Association spoke at the meeting. (Xie Haiyan), a famed arts educator, was elected honorary chairman of the council of the society and (Han Yutu), deputy director of the provincial Light Industry Department, was elected council chairman. Jiangsu has a long-standing history of industrial art and is a key province for producing art handicrafts. The society will dedicate its efforts to further promote handicraft art and conduct academic exchanges at home and abroad. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Oct 80 OW]

JIANGSU WRITERS' MEETING--Nanjing, 23 Oct (XINHUA)--Recently 72 young literary enthusiasts attended the first Jiangsu conference on young people's literary creations. The young people and a group of middle-aged and young writers of the "Yu Hua" [Rain Flowers] Writers Association and some veteran professional writers in Jiangsu jointly discussed how to advance and achieve a new breakthrough in literary creation. Most of those in attendance were new writers who have distinguished themselves from among workers, peasants, students, teachers, army men and cadres whose works have attracted wide attention among readers and in literary and art circles. During the conference, they exchanged opinions on writers' creative life, the relationship between literature and politics, the role of literature and skills of literary expression. Since its rehabilitation, the Jiangsu branch of the Chinese Writers Association has paid great attention to cultivating new writers by, among other things, inviting veteran writers to give them lectures and compiling and printing their works. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0127 GMT 23 Oct 80 OW]

ZHEJIANG NEW JOURNAL--Publication of ZHEJIANG XUEKAN [3181 3068 1331 0436], a comprehensive quarterly journal for theoretical research sponsored by the Zhejiang Provincial Institute of Social Sciences, has been formally resumed. Taking Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as guiding ideology and acting in accordance with the policy "let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," the journal will conduct academic discussion in various forms to seek truth from facts and promote the research of all branches of social sciences so as to better serve the socialist modernization drive. The first issue of this quarterly will be published in November. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Oct 80 OW]

GUANGDONG ESTABLISHES ARMED BORDER DEFENSE POLICE FORCE

HK280222 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2345 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] In accordance with the spirit of central instructions, Guangdong Province has recently established a provincial people's border defense armed police force in order to strengthen border defense public security work, protect social order at the motherland's great southern gate and defend the smooth progress of building the four modernizations. This year the border defense public security cadres and policemen, PLA units and armed police units in the province have strengthened border defense construction and security work through relying on the masses. They have actively plunged into the struggle against illegal emigration and smuggling and scored good achievements. They have conducted vigorous propaganda among the masses in accordance with the criminal law and the provincial People's Government's regulations on handling illegal emigration, and have also strengthened interception work on the border, intercepting the great majority of illegal emigrants. They have also organized the masses to plunge into the struggle against illegal emigration. Personnel who have gained merit in the struggle against illegal emigration have been rewarded.

To further strengthen border defense security work, the provincial public security organs have held a forum on this work to study how to strengthen the building of the border defense armed police forces and sum up and exchange experiences in border defense security work.

MEMORIAL MEETING FOR YANG YICHEN HELD IN HENAN

OW272230 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1223 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Zhengzhou, 27 Oct (XINHUA)--Comrade Yang Yichen, alternate member of the Eighth CCP Central Committee and former vice governor of Hebei Province, died of illness in Zhengzhou, Henan on 15 October 1980 at the age of 75.

Born in Jinzhang County, Shandong Province in 1905, Comrade Yang Yichen was admitted to the CCP in 1927. He served as director of the Organization Department of the interim Manchu Provincial CCP Committee, secretary of the Shenyang Municipal CCP Committee, secretary of the Harbin Municipal CCP Committee and secretary of the special Fengtian CCP Committee.

During the war of resistance against Japan and the war of liberation, he served as director of the Urban Work Department of the Shandong Subbureau of the CCP Central Committee, secretary of the Jinan Municipal CCP Committee, director of the Urban Work Department of the East China Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and deputy director of the Henan-Anhui-Jiangsu Administrative Office.

Following the founding of the PRC, he served as deputy secretary of the Henan Provincial CCP Committee, second secretary of the Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committee, director of the Organization Department of the South China Subbureau under the CCP Central Committee, deputy secretary of the subbureau, minister of urban service under the State Council, minister of the Second Ministry of Commerce and vice governor of Hebei Province. He was elected alternate member of the Eighth CCP Central Committee in May 1958.

Comrade Yang Yichen was ruthlessly persecuted by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" during the 10 catastrophic years of the Great Cultural Revolution. He was rehabilitated by the party Central Committee in January 1980.

A memorial meeting for Comrade Yang Yichen was held in Zhengzhou on 25 October.

GUIZHOU RIBAO CARRIES REGULATIONS ON RURAL CASH MANAGEMENT

HK281242 Guiyang GUIZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 10 Oct 80 p 1

[Report: "Guizhou Provincial Government Formulates Regulations on Management of Cash in the Countryside"]

[Text] In line with the new situation following a relaxed agricultural policy in the countryside of our province, the provincial People's Government has formulated the "Regulations on the Management of Cash in the Countryside of Guizhou Province." The regulations announced on 18 September are as follows:

1. The rural people's communes, production brigades, production teams, work groups, and commune- and brigade-run enterprises and units (hereinafter briefly called the various units) can open deposit accounts with local banks or credit cooperatives. The cash received can be deposited as they choose. There is no longer a stipulated amount of cash to be kept in reserve.
2. Payments for products sold to state organs and state-owned enterprise and units, or for labor or services provided by the various units can be transferred to given accounts or effected in cash, as the recipient chooses, regardless of the amount involved.
3. In payment for commodities purchased from local state-run enterprises and units or for goods obtained in another area, the various units can make their own decision about a bank transfer or the offer of cash, no interference or refusal on the part of the bank or the seller being allowed.
4. Payments for the labor or services of sideline production workers sent by communes and brigades to another area may be effected in cash or transferred to given accounts with the units concerned, as the recipient chooses; no restrictions on the part of the bank being allowed.
5. The various units which have accounts with banks or credit cooperatives must not write bad checks. Payment will only be made upon presentation of identification. Cash is to be used personally between commune members.
6. Banks and credit cooperatives must improve their work and services and make it easy to deposit and withdraw money. In preparing the statements of accounts for the various units, they are not allowed to make any unauthorized loan deduction, or make any deduction on behalf of any other unit.
7. The state organs, mass organizations, army units, state-run enterprises and units set up in the countryside should still carry out the state system for cash management.

[Signed] (The Planning Department of the Provincial People's Bank)

XIZANG'S YIN FATANG SPEAKS AT CONFERENCE ON PROPAGANDA

OW282343 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Comrade Yin Fatang proposed at the regional conference on propaganda work that it is necessary to proceed from Xizang's realities and properly carry out ideological and political work to arouse all positive factors and speed up the pace of building a united, prosperous and civilized new Xizang.

On 26 October, Yin Fatang, acting first secretary of the Xizang regional party committee, pointed out at the regional conference on propaganda work that, after the issuance of the central authorities' important directive on work in Xizang, Xizang has shifted the emphasis of its work to building a united, prosperous and civilized new Xizang. During this important transition, some localities and some comrades in charge of ideological and political work have ignored the importance of ideological and political work and have slackened their efforts in ideological and political work.

After reviewing the current situation of Xizang's ideological and political work, Comrade Yin Fatang stressed: Leading comrades and comrades of various propaganda organizations at all levels must carry forward the party's tradition of doing ideological and political work, earnestly study the new characteristics of ideological and political work in the new period and, proceeding from Xizang's actual situation, energetically carry out ideological and political work so as to fully arouse the enthusiasm of the people of all nationalities and speed up Xizang's economic construction.

Comrade Yin Fatang said: Ideological and political work is the lifeblood of economic work. Under the new situation, ideological and political work must serve economic construction and ensure the implementation of the party's principles and policies. In Xizang, ideological and political work also has the added duty of ensuring that the party Central Committee's important directive on work in Xizang will be fully implemented. To this end, we must proceed from the special characteristics of the people in Xizang, conduct investigation and study and, with a definite objective in view, comprehensively and repeatedly propagate the party's principles and policies among the masses. We must use facts and reasons and perform the actual work of propagation among the masses and raise their political consciousness so that they will totally reverse their thinking and accommodate themselves to the requirements of the new situation.

In his speech, Comrade Yin Fatang urged the leading cadres of the party at all levels and comrades of various propaganda departments to have a correct attitude toward the dialectical unity between ideological-political work and economic construction. He said: strengthening ideological and political work is in keeping with speeding up economic construction. It is necessary to closely combine political and ideological work with economic work, with showing concern for the masses' material benefits and with raising their ideological consciousness. The broad masses of propaganda workers must relentlessly denounce ultraleft ideas, eradicate their pernicious influence and uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts and convincing people with reason. They must do patient and meticulous ideological and political work through democratic discussion, persuasion and education, criticism and self-criticism. They must never stop strengthening the masses' confidence in building a united, prosperous and civilized new Xizang, nor stop uniting the broad masses of cadres and people around the party to (?eliminate poverty) and build a prosperous new Xizang with ease of mind and with one heart and one soul.

Comrade Yin Fatang urged the propaganda cadres to love their work, study Marxist-Leninist works and Mao Zedong Thought diligently, set an example for other people and reflect the voices and demands of the Tibetan people and protect their interests from their standpoint. It is necessary to combat the idea that ideological and political work is difficult, to clearly understand the important task under the new situation, and to give full play to abilities to build a united, prosperous and civilized new Xizang.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

10-29-80

